1905

A POCKET MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF

MEMBERS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

1905

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Compliments of Boxand frimes Trety of State.

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A POCKET MANUAL.

The purpose of this little volume is to furnish in convenient form a ready reference book for the members of the General Assembly. It contains the rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Constitution of North Carolina, the names of the officers of the State Government, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court, and members of the General Assembly; statements concerning the various public institutions of the State, and other matter that will be useful to those seeking information about the government of North Carolina.

This book also contains historical data gathered from various sources. Some of this has been taken from the "Legislative Manual and Political Register," compiled by Col. John H. Wheeler in 1874, but most of it has never before been published in this form. In a work of this kind there must necessarily be errors, and for such as may occur herein the writer will appreciate corrections. Considerable material has been collected and collated, but it was found that its publication would make a volume too bulky to be used as a pocket manual; so this matter will be withheld for future use.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.

OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1905.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Robert B. Glenn	Governor	Forsyth.
Francis D. Winston	Lieutenant-Governor	Bertie.
J. Bryan Grimes	Secretary of State	Pitt.
Benjamin F. Dixon	Auditor	Cleveland.
Benjamin R. Lacy	Treasurer	Wake.
	Attorney-General	
J. Y. Joyner	Supt. of Public Instruction	Guilford.
Samuel L. Patterson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Caldwell.
Henry B. Varner	Com, of Labor and Printing	Davidson.
	Adjutant-General	
Alfred Williams	Assistant Adjutant-General	Wake.
M. O. Sherrill	State Librarian	Catawba.
James R. Young	Insurance Commissioner	Vance.
	Private Secretary to Governor	
Miss Lillian M. Thompson	Executive Clerk	.Wake.
	Chief Clerk to Secretary of State	
	Corporation Clerk	
Mrs. Mary G. Smith	Clerk and Stenographer	Pitt.
	Chief Clerk to Auditor	
	Pension Clerk	
Mrs. F. W. Smith	Clerk and Stenographer	.Wake.
	Chief Clerk of Treasury Department	
P. B. Fleming	Clerk of Institutions	Franklin.
	Teller	
Miss M. F. Jones	Clerk and Stenographer	Buncombe.
Miss Sarah Burkhead	Clerk and Sten. to Attorney-General	Columbus.
	Chief Clk. to Supt. Pub. Instruction	
	Clerk of Loan Fund	
	Clerk and Stenographer	
	Assistant Librarian	
M. L. Shipman	Assist. Com. of Labor and Printing	Henderson.
Miss Daisy Thompson	Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.
	Clerk to Insurance Commissioner	
	Supt. of Public Buildings	
	State Standard Keeper	
E. M. Uzzell	State Printer	-Wake.

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

Franklin McNeill	Chairman	New Hanover
	Commissioner	
	Commissioner	
	Chief Clerk	
	Clerk	
Miss E. G. Riddick	Stenographer	Wilson.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Walter Clark	Chief Justice	Raleigh	.Wake,
Henry G. Connor	Associate Justice	Wilson	Wilson.
Platt D. Walker	Associate Justice	Charlotte	Mecklenburg
George H. Brown	Associate Justice	Washington	Beaufort.
William A. Hoke			
Thomas S. Kenan			
J. L. Seawell			
Robert H. Bradley	Marshal and Librarian	Raleigh	Wake.
Zeb. V. Walser			

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

George W. Ward	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
Robert B. Peebles	Jackson	Northampton
Henry R. Bryan	New Bern	Craven.
Charles M. Cooke	Louisburg	Franklin.
Oliver H. Allen	Kinston	Lenoir.
William R Allen	Goldsboro	Wavne.
T. A. McNeil)	Lumberton	Robeson.
Walter H. Neal	Laurinburg	Scotland.
Thomas J. Shaw	Greensboro	Guilford.
Benjamin F. Long	Statesville	lredell.
Erastus D. Jones	Winston	Forsyth.
	Shelby	
W. B. Council	Boone	Watauga.
M. H. Justice	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
Frederick Moore	Asheville	Buncombe.
	Waynesville	

SOLICITORS.

Hallet S. Ward	Plymouth	Washington.
Walter E. Daniel		Halifax.
L. I. Moore	Greenville	Pitt.
Rodolph Duffy	Catherine Lake	New Hanover
Armistead Jones	Raleigh	Wake,
C. C. Lyon	Elizabethtown	Bladen.
L. D. Robinson	Wadesboro	Anson,
Aubry L. Brooks	Greensboro	Guilford.
William C. Hammer	Ashboro	Randolph.
S. P. Graves		Surry.
Heriot Clarkson	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Moses N. Harshaw	Lenoir	Caldwell.
	Morganton	
Mark W. Brown	Asheville	Buncombe.
	Bryson City	

CALENDAR FOR 1905 WITH DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

JANUARY.

		JANUARY.
Day.	Year.	
1. Sun.	1863.	Emancipation Proclamation. Amended Constitution of North Carolina, 1836.
2. Mon.	1862.	Battle of Washington, N. C.
3. Tues.	1776.	Norfolk burned by British.
4. Wed.	1808.	David L. Swain born. Gen. James Hogan died, 1781.
5. Thurs.		Cotton first sent to England.
6. Fri.	1766.	The Diligence arrives in Cape Fear with stamps.
7. Sat.	1831.	Great fire in Raleigh.
8. Sun.	1798.	Eleventh Amendment to Constitution declared
0. 0		adopted.
9. Mon.	1861.	Florida and Mississippi seceded. Elisha Battle born, 1723.
10. Tues.	1877.	Fire at New Bern.
11. Wed.	1665.	Sir John Yeamens Commissioned Governor of Claren-
		don.
12. Thurs.	1846.	Gaston county formed.
13. Fri.	1681.	George Fox died.
14. Sat.	1834.	Col. William Polk died (last surviving field officer of North Carolina's Continental Line).
14. Sat.	1865.	Fort Fisher bombarded second time. George Burring-
		ton qualified for Governor, 1724.
15. Sun.	1865.	Fall of Fort Fisher. Gen. James Moore died, 1777.
16. Mon.	1834.	Gen. Kedar Ballard died.
17. Tues.	1781.	Battle of Cowpens.
18. Wed.	1836.	Gov. T. J. Jarvis born.
19. Thurs.	1807.	Gen. R. E. Lee born.
20. Fri.	1824.	Dr. D. Caldwell died.
21. Sat.	1824.	Stonewall Jackson born.
22. Sun.	1865.	Wilmington captured.
23. Mon.	1844.	William Gaston died.
24. Tues.	1712.	Edward Hyde made Governor.
25. Wed.	1753.	Arthur Dobbs appointed Governor of North Carolina.
26. Thurs.	1864.	Battle at New Bern. Swepson killed Moore, 1876.
27. Fri.	1760.	Colonel Montgomery battles with Indians. Governor Tryon died. 1788.
28. Sat.	1712.	Colonel Barnwell defeats the Indians.
	1753.	President Rice died.
30. Mon.	1799.	Gold first found in North Carolina. Richard Henderson died, 1785.
91 m	1800	Carlina and 1

31. Tues. 1729. Carolinas separated.

FEBRUARY.

Day.	Year.	
1. Wed.	1781.	Battle of Wilmington. Battle of Cowan's Ford. Battle of Torence,
2. Thurs.	1873.	St. John's College at Oxford opened.
3. Fri.	1819.	Calvin H. Wiley born.
4. Sat.	1861.	Provisional Congress of the Confederate States met.
5. Sun.	1781.	British army leaves Salisbury.
6. Mon.	1761.	George II. died.
7. Tues.	1765.	Stamp Act passed by Parliament.
8. Wed.	1862.	Battle of Roanoke Island.
9. Thurs.	1862.	Roanoke Island taken by Burnside.
10. Fri.	1763.	Peace declared between France and England.
11. Sat.	1834.	Wake Forest founded.
12. Sun.		
13. Mon.	1795.	Public instruction at the University begins.
14. Tues.	1765.	Two vessels without stamps on their clearance papers
		seized.
15. Wed.	1879.	Joseph A. Engelhard died.
16. Thurs.		Sherman entered Columbia.
17. Fri.	1770.	David Stone born.
18. Sat.	1766.	Stamp Act condemned and Government defied by people of Wilmington.
19. Sun.	1754.	James Davis appointed Printer to the Province.
20. Mon.	1766.	English vessels seized by people of Wilmington.
21. Tues.	1766.	Armed resistance in Brunswick by citizens of the Cape Fear.
22. Wed.	1847.	Battle of Buena Vista. Washington born, 1732.
23. Thurs.		Lewis Williams died.
24. Fri.	1781.	Pyle's massacre.
25. Sat.	1790.	Tennessee ceded to the United States.
26. Sun.	1825.	Lafayette visited Murfreesboro.
27. Mon.	1776.	Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Tryon's Palace burned, 1798.
28. Tues.	1861.	North Carolina voted to stay in the Union.

MARCH.

Da	y.	Year.	
1.	Wed.	1669.	Fundamental Constitution of Carolina.
2.	Thurs.	1781.	Battle of Clapp's Mill.
	Fri.	1779.	Battle of Brier Creek.
	Sat.	1789.	First Congress under Constitution met at Philadel- phia.
5.	Sun.	1728.	Commissioners met to run the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia.
6.	Mon.	1738.	Names of "precincts" changed to "counties."
7.	Tues.	1862.	Merrimac sinks the Cumberland.
	Wed.	1705.	Bath incorporated.
9.	Thurs.	1868.	Andrew Johnson impeached.
	Fri.	1837.	Davidson College incorporated.
11.	Sat.	1771.	Supreme Court met in special session to try Regulators.
12.	Sun.	1712.	Assembly voted \$20,000 for military supplies to prepare for Indian war.
13.	Mon.	1862.	New Bern taken.
14.	Tues.	1757.	Governors of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia.
15.	Wed.	1781.	Battle of Guilford Court House.
16.	Thurs.	1865.	Battle of Averasboro.
17.	Fri.	1749.	Duplin and Anson counties formed.
18.	Sat.		
19.	Sun.	1865.	Battle of Bentonsville.
20.	Mon.	1862.	Winton burned by United States troops.
	Tues.	1753.	Matthew Rowan acting Governor.
	Wed.	1767.	Regulators organized.
	Thurs.		Battle of Kinston.
	Fri.	1663.	First charter of Carolina.
25.	Sat.	1584.	Patent granted by Elizabeth for Colony of Virginia.
	Sun.	1713.	Fort Nahucke taken.
27.	Mon.	1722.	Governor Eden died.
	Tues.	1765.	Governor Dobbs died.
	Wed.	1826.	Gen. George Graham died.
30.	Thurs.	1772.	Thomas Pollock qualified as President and Commander-in-Chief.
31.	Fri.	1752.	Orange county established.

APRIL.

		AL NIL.
Day.	Year.	
1. Sat.	1819.	First passage across the Atlantic by steam.
2. Sun.	1745.	Legislature ordered the erection of Fort Johnson.
3. Mon.	1775.	Second Provincial Congress met at New Bern.
4. Tues.	1704.	Henderson Walker died.
5. Wed.	1763.	Famous Stamp Act proposed.
6. Thurs.		Battle of Shiloh.
7. Fri.	1725.	Sir Richard Everard appointed Governor.
8. Sat.	1771.	Governor Martin dissolved the Assembly, the last to
		meet under royal auspices.
9. Sun.	1865.	Battle of Appomattox.
10. Mon.	1858.	Thomas H. Benton died.
11. Tues.	1865.	Salisbury occupied by General Stoneman.
12. Wed.	1776.	Formal Declaration for Independence at Halifax.
13. Thurs.	1776.	Formation of a regular State Government begun at
		Halifax.
14. Fri.	1861.	Fort Sumter fired on.
15. Sat.	1734.	Nathaniel Rice President of the Colony.
16. Sun.	1745.	Battle of Culloden.
17. Mon.	1861.	Virginia seceded. George E. Badger born, 1795.
18. Tues.	1861.	Virginia admitted in the Confederacy.
19. Wed.	1864.	Battle of Plymouth.
20. Thurs.	1861.	Civil war opened. Proclamation of blockade.
21. Fri.	1836.	Gov. H. G. Burton died.
22. Sat.	1840.	Col. W. H. H. Cowles born.
23. Sun.	1861.	United States branch mint at Charlotte seized by Con
		federates.
24. Mon.	1775.	Cannon seized in the palace yard at New Bern.
25. Tues.	1781.	Battle of Hillsboro. Indian massacre, 1737.
26. Wed.	1862.	Fort Macon surrendered. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston
		surrendered, 1865.
27. Thurs.	. 1584.	Amidas and Barlow sailed for America.
28. Fri.		
29. Sat.	1730.	George Burrington appointed Governor second time.
30. Sun.	1784.	Washington inaugurated.

MAY.

		MAY.
Day.	Year.	
1. Mon.	1668.	Great Deed of Grant issued.
2. Tues.	1679.	Habeas Corpus Act passed.
3. Wed.	1768.	Regulators assembled at Hillsboro.
4. Thurs.	1878.	Dr. W. G. Hill died.
5. Fri.	1854.	Missouri Compromise repeated.
6. Sat.	1861.	Tennessee and Alabama seceded.
7. Sun.	1849.	Charles Fisher died.
8. Mon.	1780.	Battle of Sullivan's Island, South Carolina,
9. Tues.	1765.	Dividing line between North and South Carolina surveyed.
10. Wed.		Memorial Day. Stonewall Jackson died, 1863.
11. Thurs.		State Council of Safety instituted.
12. Fri.	1864.	Battle of Spottsylvania.
13. Sat.	1830.	Zebulon B. Vance born.
14. Sun.	1755.	Rev. Humphrey Hunter born.
15. Mon.	1873.	Court-house in Washington county ourned.
16. Tues.		Battle of Alamance,
17. Wed.	1870.	John H. Bryan died.
18. Thurs.		Impeachment against Andrew Johnson failed.
19. Fri.	1737.	One million two hundred thousand acres granted to
		Murray Crymble and James Huey for Henry McCulloh.
20. Sat.	1775.	Mecklenburg Declaration, Governor Drummond
		hanged, 1679. N. C. secedes from Union, 1861.
21. Sun.	1865.	Gov. Holden appointed Provisional Gov. of N. C.
22. Mon.	1865.	Govs. Vance and Letcher prisoners.
23. Tues.	1862.	Battle of Front Royal.
24. Wed.	1842.	Joseph Gales died. Gov. Martin fled from New Bern, 1775.
25. Thurs.	1607.	Jamestown settled.
26. Fri.	1833.	Bank of the State incorporated.
27. Sat.	1761.	Col. Grant reaches Fort Prince George.
28. Sun.	1861.	N. C. admitted to the Confederacy.
29. Mon.	1665.	Yeamans' Colony landed on Cape Fear.
30. Tues.		Edward Outlaw died,
31. Wed.		Second Mecklenburg meeting.

JUNE.

Day. Year.	
1. Thurs. 1863.	Battle of Seven Pines.
2. Fri. 1628.	Petition of Rights.
3. Sat. 1754.	Col. James Innes made Commander-in-Chief.
4. Sun. 1835.	Convention for revising the Constitution met in Raleigh.
5. Mon. 1862.	Col. George E. B. Singletary killed.
6. Tues. 1862.	Memphis captured.
7. Wed. 1776.	Resolutions of Independence first formally introduced in Continental Congress.
8. Thurs. 1585.	Sir Francis Drake anchored off Roanoke Island.
9. Fri. 1864.	Alabama sunk.
10. Sat. 1861.	Battle of Bethel. Slave trade abolished, 1807.
11. Sun. 1761.	Col. Waddell battles with Indians.
12. Mon. 1754.	An act passed to build a church at Brunswick.
13. Tues. 1780.	Fanning captured Pittsboro.
14. Wed. 1789.	Lincoln County formed.
15. Thurs. 1215.	
16. Fri. 1871.	
17. Sat. 1775.	
18. Sun. 1861.	
19. Mon. 1754.	
20. Tues. 1780.	Battle of Ramsour's Mill, Gen, Wm. R. Davie born, 1756.
21. Wed. 1831.	Capitol at Raleigh burned.
22. Thurs	•
23. Fri. 1807.	The Leopard fired into the Chesapeake.
24. Sat. 1765.	James Innes appointed Governor at Fort Cumberland.
25. Sun. 1776.	Gov. Tryon proclaims repealing of Stamp Act.
26. Mon. 1862.	Battle near Richmond.
27. Tues. 1857.	Death of Dr. Elisha Mitchell.
28. Wed. 1776.	Repulse of British at Charleston.
29. Thurs. 1837.	Nathaniel Macon died.
30. Fri. 1775.	Tryon left N. C. Second charter for N. C., 1665.
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Day.	Year.	JULY.
1. Sat.		
2. Sun.	1861.	Tennessee admitted.
3. Mon.	1863.	Pettigrew's charge at Gettysburg.
4. Tues.	1776.	Declaration of Independence.
5. Wed.	1584.	First Landing of English on Roanoke Island.
6. Thurs.	1802.	General Daniel Morgan died. Col. Hardee Murfree
		died, 1809.
7. Fri.	1861.	Death of Governor Ellis.
8. Sat.	1775.	Plot for Slave Insurrection in Pitt County discovered.
9. Sun.	1771.	Tryon sworn in as Governor of New York.
10. Mon.	1863.	Morris Island taken.
11. Tues.	1749.	Col. Edward Moseley died. Col. Alexander Osborne died 1776.
12. Wed.	1816.	Indian Lands revert to State.
13. Thurs.	1730.	First cotton factory built. Charles Eden qualified as
		Governor of North Carolina, 1713.
14. Fri.	1780.	Battle of Pacolet River.
15. Sat.	1775.	Fort Johnson captured and burned.
16. Sun.	1584.	Amidas and Barlow anchor in Trinity Harbor.
17. Mon.	1752.	Gov. Gabriel Johnston died. Sir Richard Everard Governor, 1725.
18. Tues.	1780.	Battle of Earles Ford.
19. Wed.	1863.	Confederate Congress met.
20. Thurs.	1765.	Tryon gazetted Governor of Province of North Carolina.
21. Fri.	1788.	Convention of Hillsboro rejects the New Federal Constitution.
22. Sat.	1792.	Cotton Gin invented.
23. Sun.	1587.	City of Raleigh founded on Roanoke Island.
24. Mon.	1621.	First Constitution of Virginia adopted.
25. Tues.		Deed made by Lords Proprietors to Craven.
26. Wed.	1773.	First Post Route established.
27. Thurs.	1812.	General Clingman born.
28. Fri.	1863.	Battle of Boone's Mill.
29. Sat.	1669.	William Sayle appointed Governor of that part of Carolina lying southwest of Cape Carteret.
30. Sun.	1835.	W. L. Saunders born.
31. Mon.	1899.	Henry Clay Wall died.

AUGUST.

			AUGUST.
Day	y.	Year.	
1.	Tues.	1776.	Council of Safety convened at Halifax to proclaim the Declaration of Independence.
2.	Wed.	1806.	Col. John H. Wheeler born.
3.	Thurs.	1729.	Birth of Richard Caswell. John Stanly died, 1834.
4.	Fri.	1857.	James C. Dobbin died.
5.	Sat.	1799.	Gen. Robert Howe died.
	Sun.		Battle of Hanging Rock.
	Mon.		Land granted to Moravians.
	Tues.		Martin's Proclamation denouncing Mecklenburg Resolutions,
9.	Wed.	1862.	Battle of Cedar Mountain.
10.	Thurs.	1862.	Battle of Wilson's Creek.
11.	Fri.	1771.	Governor Martin arrives at New Bern.
12.	Sat.	1817.	Louis D. Wilson died.
13.	Sun.		Manteo baptized.
14.	Mon.	1880.	General Grimes assassinated,
		1780.	Battle of Camden.
16.	Wed.	1780.	Gen. Gates defeated.
17.	Thurs.	1862.	Warren Winslow died.
	Fri.	1587.	Virginia Dare born.
19.	Sat.	1861.	Hatteras surrendered.
	Sun.	1774.	Convention met at Johnston C. H., to send delegates
			to a general Congress of Colonies to meet in New Bern.
	Mon.	1781.	Dr. Alexander Gaston killed.
22.	Tues.	1831.	Nat. Turner's insurrection.
	Wed.	1632.	George Durant born.
24.	Thurs.	1772.	Charter granted to the Town of Tarboro.
25.	Fri.	1774.	The First Provincial Congress meets at New Bern.
26.	Sat.	1586.	Tobacco brought to Europe.
		1767.	Tryon's palace begun.
28.	Mon.	1868.	David L. Swain died.
29.	Tues.	1828.	Dr. T. B. Kingsbury born.
30.	Wed.	1722.	Col. Thos. Pollock died.
31.	Thurs.	1886.	Earthquake.

SEPTEMBER.

		SEPTEMBER.
Day.	Year.	
1. Fri.	1863.	Battle of Chicamauga.
2. Sat.	1712.	Governor Hyde made Governor of North Carolina.
3. Sun.	1783.	Treaty of Peace with England signed.
4. Mon.	1864.	General Morgan killed.
5. Tues.	1862.	Confederates invade Maryland.
6. Wed.	1875.	Constitutional Convention assembled.
7. Thurs.	1861.	Willie P. Mangum died.
8. Fri.	1712.	Governor Hyde died of yellow fever.
9. Sat.	1822.	Thos. Ruffin born.
10. Sun.	1899.	Col. W. F. Green died.
11. Mon.	1777.	Battle of Brandywine.
12. Tues.	1712.	Thos, Pollock succeeds Governor Hyde.
13. Wed.	1710.	First Postoffice in United States.
14. Thurs.		Battle of South Mountain.
15. Fri.	1804.	Gov. Wm. A. Graham born.
16. Sat.	1862.	Capture of Harper's Ferry.
17. Sun.	1862.	Battle of Sharpsburg. General L. O'B. Branch killed.
		Grant to Earl Granville, 1744.
18. Mon.		Tryon's troops enter Hillsboro to protect Court.
19. Tues.		Battle of Winchester.
20. Wed.	1796.	Hon. Robert Strange born.
21. Thurs		
22. Fri.		
	1761.	
24. Sun.		Gen. D. H. Hill died.
25. Mon.		
26. Tues.		
27. Wed.	1856.	Judge John D. Toomer died.
28. Thurs.		Sloop freighted with stamps arrives at Fort Johnson.
29. Fri.	1813.	Admiral John A. Winslow died.
30. Sat.	1755.	Braddock's defeat.

OCTOBER.

		OCTOBER.
Day.	Year.	
1. Su	n. 1873.	Water-works at Wilmington.
2. Mc	on. 1722.	Bertie precinct formed.
3. Tu		
4. W		Battle of Germantown; Gen. Francis Nash mortally wounded.
5. Th	urs. 1826.	M. W. Ransom born. James Iredell born, 1750.
6. Fr	i. 1760.	George III. ascends the throne. Corner-stone of Salen Academy laid, 1803.
7. Sa	t. 1780.	Battle of King's Mountain. Gen. Francis Nash died,
8. Su	n. 1780.	Twenty Tories hanged.
9. Mo	on. 1837.	Hardy B. Croom and family shipwrecked on the steamer Home. Cornwallis retreats from Charlotte, 1780.
10. Tu	ies. 1868.	Jesse A. Bynum died.
11. W	ed. 1834.	Hon. Henry Seawell died.
12. Th	urs. 1793.	Corner-stone of first building of University of North Carolina laid. Capt. John Daves died, 1804.
13. Fr	i. 1756.	Joseph Graham born.
14. Sa	t. 1841.	Governor John Owen died.
15. Su		Alfred Moore died.
16. Mc	on. 1870.	Robert B. Gilliam died.
17. Tu	ies. 1799.	A. W. Venable born.
18. W	ed. 1770.	Governor Tryon's Regulator Proclamation.
19. Th	urs. 1765.	Meeting at Wilmington to protest against Stamp Act.
20. Fr	i. 1799.	Judge James Iredell died.
21. Sa	t. 1789.	North Carolina entered the Union.
22. Su	n. 1843.	Hon. Thomas Kenan died.
23. Mc		William Hooper died.
24. Tu		Salisbury laid off.
25. W		
	urs. 1828.	W. M. Robbins born.
27. Fr		
28. Sa		First court in North Carolina.
29. Su	n. 1617.	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded.
30. Mc	on. 1770.	Guilford county formed.
31. Tu	ies. 1704.	Samuel Swann born.

NOVEMBER.

		NOVEMBER.
Day.	Year.	
1. Wed.	1754.	Arthur Dobbs took oath or office at New Bern.
2. Thurs.	1734.	Johnston's administration begun.
3. Fri.	1762.	Superior Courts established.
4. Sat.		Hon. John Branch born. Crew of corvette Phroney
		saved by Col. G. E. B. Singletary, 1861.
5. Sun.	1833.	Yancey county formed.
6. Mon.	1726.	Sir Richard Everard met Legislature at Edenton.
7. Tues.		Rev. William McPheeters died.
S. Wed.		Battle of Port Royal.
9. Thurs.		Governor Thomas Bragg born.
10. Fri.	1789.	Richard Caswell died.
	1836.	Gen. Joseph Graham died.
12. Sun.	1776.	Convention to form State Constitution met at Hills-
	1110.	boro.
13. Mon.	1813.	Hon, E. G. Reade born.
14. Tues.	1892.	A. S. Merrimon died.
15. Wed.		
		William Houston, Stamp Master, forced to resign.
17. Fri.	1715.	Governor Eden's first Assembly met.
18. Sat.		Tryon's dinner party.
	1873.	Nathaniel Boyden died.
20. Mon.	1789.	North Carolina adopted Federal Constitution.
21. Tues.		
22. Wed.	1718.	Teach killed.
23. Thurs.		Seaport at Beaufort incorporated.
24. Fri.		San part and San Market
	1820.	Governor John W. Ellis born.
	1767.	
27. Mon.	1728.	The last Assembly under proprietary rule met at
		Edenton.
28. Tues.	1819.	R. R. Bridgers born.
29. Wed.	1808.	Andrew Johnson born,
30. Thurs.		Judge Augustus Seymour born,
		and and oction

DECEMBER.

			DECEMBER.
Day		Year.	
1.	Fri.	1859.	John Brown hanged.
2.	Sat.	1783.	Thomas Burke died. Col. John Walker died, 1806.
3.	Sun.	1751.	First law book printed in North Carolina.
		1873.	Gen. Alfred Dockery died.
5.		1735.	Dr. Hugh Williamson born:
	Wed.		Bedford Brown died.
	Thurs.		Delaware ratified the United States Constitution.
	Fri.	1828.	Robert Bullock born,
	Sat.		Battle of Great Bridge.
10.	Sun.	1775.	Col. Robert Howe takes possession of Norfolk.
11.	Mon.		Constitution of North Carolina formed in Halifax.
		1904.	Mrs. Gen. D. H. Hill died,
	Wed.		Federal Constitution adopted.
	Thurs.		Convention to form Constitution of State of Franklin
			met at Jonesboro.
15.	Fri.	1862.	Battle at Whitehall.
16.	Sat.	1799.	Tennessee becomes a State. Battle at Goldsboro, 1862
		1776.	Declaration of Rights ratified at Halifax.
18.	Mon.	1776.	Constitution of State of North Carolina ratified at
			Halifax.
19.	Tues.		•
20.	Wed.	1770.	Hermon Husband expelled from the Assembly.
21.	Thurs.	1766.	Charles Berry, Chief Justice of the Province of North
			Carolina, committed suicide.
22.	Fri.	1775.	Virginia Convention thanked Col. Robert Howe.
23.	Sat.	1776.	Richard Caswell made Governor.
24.	Sun.	1772.	Hon. Henry Seawell born.
25.	Mon.	1864.	Fort Fisher attacked. Gen. Thomas Clark died, 1792.
26.	Tues.	1811.	Hon. Frederick Grist died.
27.	Wed.	1776.	Battle of Trenton.
28.	Thurs.	1792.	United States mint established at Charlotte.
29.	Fri.	1791.	W. P. Mangum born.
30.	Sat.	1794.	General Assembly met in Raleigh for the first time.
31.	Sun.	1756.	General Assembly met at New Bern.
			·

SENATE.

HON. FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

OFFICERS.

Dainainal Clark

A. J. MAXWELL
M. L. Shipman
MURRAY ALLEN
LIONEL GILES Assistant to Principal Clerk.
Walter L. CohoonReading Clerk.
J. W. Simpson Engrossing Clerk.
L. B. Pegram
ROBERT N. STALEYAssistant Doorkeeper.
PAUL B. MEANS
M. G. McKenzieStationery Clerk.
C. R. Wharton

PAGES.

Harry Shaw Fenner, Chief; Skinner Chalk, George Bagwell, Hubert E. Lumley. Kent Johnson, Ruffin Pratt, Paul E. Jones, Fabius J. Hunnicutt.

EMPLOYEES.

C. A. Pegram, A. J. Rush, D. McD. Buie, John W. Ward, R. E. Fentress, Joseph B. Straughan, A. L. Barnes, R. R. Hamlet, Frank Reid.

SENATORS.

First District-C. S. Vann (D.), Edenton; S. M. Beasley (D.), Poplar

Second District-H. W. Stubbs (D.), Williamston; S. C. Bragaw (D.). Washington.

Third District-T. W. Mason (D.), Garysburg.

Fourth District-W. H. Thorne (D.), Airlie. Fifth District-Donnell Gilliam (D.), Tarboro.

Sixth District—J. L. Fleming (D.), Greenville.

Seventh District-W. W. Boddie (D.), Louisburg; R. H. Ricks (D.).

Rocky Mount.

Eighth District-D. L. Ward (D.), New Bern; W. L. Arendell (D.), Morehead City.

Ninth District-D. J. Aaron (D.), Mount Olive.

Tenth District—James F. Moore (D.), Currie.

Eleventh District—Brooke G. Empie (D.), Wilmington.

Twelfth District—E. F. McCulloch (D.), White Oak.

Thirteenth District—A. L. Shaw (D.), Lumber Bridge.

Fourteenth District-N. A. Sinclair (D.), Fayetteville.

Fifteenth District—J. A. T. Jones (D.), McCullers, R. F. D.; Henry A. Grady (D.), Clinton.

Sixteenth District-J. C. Ellington (D.), Raleigh.

Seventeenth District—A. C. Zollicoffer (D.), Henderson.

Eighteenth District-J. A. Long (D.). Roxboro.

Ninetcenth District-II. A. Foushee (D.), Durham; J. A. Turrentine (D.), Burlington.

Twentieth District—A. J. Burton (D.), Reidsville. Twenty-first District—A. M. Scales (D.), Greensboro.

Twenty-second District-Hector McLean (D.), Laurinburg; W. I. Everett (D.), Rockingham.

Twenty-third District-W. H. Watkins (D.), Ramseur.

Twenty-fourth District—Fred. J. Coxe (D.), Wadesboro; S. E. Williams (D.), Lexington.

Twenty-fifth District—C. H. Duls (D.), Charlotte; W. R. Odell (D.), Concord.

Twenty-sixth District—R. L. Wright (D.), Salisbury.

Twenty-seventh District-A. H. Eller (D.), Winston. Twenty-eighth District-C. O. Boyles (R.), King, R. F. D.

Twenty-ninth District-L. P. Somers (R.), Osbornville.

Thirtieth District-Z. V. Long (D.), Statesville. Thirty-first District—C. L. Turner (D.), Monbo.

Thirty-second District-O. F. Mason (D.), Dallas.

Thirty-third District—C. F. Toms (D.), Hendersonville; J. F. Alexander (D.), Forest City.

Thirty-fourth District-W. S. Pearson (R.), Morganton; A. V. Miller (R.), Lenoir.

Thirty-fifth District—S. A. Taylor (R.), Laurel Springs.
Thirty-sixth District—A. B. Bryan (R.), Burnsville.
Thirty-seventh District—C. A. Webb (D.), Asheville.
Thirty-eighth District—W. W. Stringfield (D.), Waynesville.
Thirty-ninth District—J. L. Crisp (R.), Stecoah.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell and Washington shall elect two Senators.

Third District—Bertie and Northampton shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District-Halifax shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District-Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District-Pitt shall elect one Senator.

Seventh District—Franklin, Nash and Wilson shall elect two Senators.

Eighth District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Onslow shall elect two Senators,

Ninth District—Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District-Duplin and Pender shall elect one Senator.

Eleventh District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District-Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District—Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Fourteenth District—Cumberland shall elect one Senator.
Fifteenth District—Harnett, Johnston and Sampson shall elect two
Senators.

Sixteenth District-Wake shall elect one Senator.

Seventeenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District—Granville and Person shall elect one Senator.

Nineteenth District—Alamance, Caswell, Durham and Orange shall elect two Senators.

Twentieth District-Rockingham shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District—Guilford shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-second District-Chatham, Moore, Richmond and Scotland shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-third District—Montgomery and Randolph shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Anson, Davidson, Stanly and Union shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fifth District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-sixth District-Rowan shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-seventh District-Forsyth shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District-Stokes and Surry shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District-Davie, Wilkes and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Thirtieth District-Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District-Catawba and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District-Gaston shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-third District-Cleveland, Henderson, Polk and Rutherford shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fourth District—Alexander, Burke, Caldwell and McDowell shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fifth District-Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga shall elect one

Senator. Thirty-sixth District-Madison, Mitchell and Yancey shall elect one

Senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Buncombe shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District-Haywood, Jackson, Swain and Transylvania shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-ninth District-Cherokee, Clay, Graham and Macon shall elect one Senator.

SENATE RULES.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business

shall be as follows:

(1) Reports of Standing Committees.

(2) Reports of Select Committees. (3) Announcement of Petitions, Bills and Resolutions.

(4) Unfinished Business of preceding day.

(5) Special Orders.

(6) General Orders: First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading; but messages from the Governor and House of Representatives, and communications and reports from State officers, and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President pro tempore, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President, except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie, when he shall have voted as a Senator

4. He shall assign to Doorkeepers their respective duties and stations, and shall appoint such employees and assistants to them as he may deem

necessary.

OF THE CLERK.

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered, as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the number and title of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the Honse of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required.

by the Constitution and laws of this State.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS,

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his mame; and all bills, resolutions, petitions and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President, to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered in at the table and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator: *Provided*, each subdivision, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the honse, nor when a Senator is speaking pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate: and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shalf name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate, or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn, or for recess, shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place till adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

- 14. The following-named committees shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, each committee consisting of as many members as may be deemed expedient:
 - (1) On Agriculture.
 - (2) On Appropriations.
 - (3) On Banks and Currency.
 - (4) On Claims.
 - (5) On Congressional Apportionment.
 - (6) On Constitutional Amendment.
 - (7) On Corporations.
 - (8) On Counties, Cities and Towns.
 - (9) On Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums.
 - (10) On Education.
 - (11) On Election Law.
 - (12) On Engrossed Bills.
 - (13) On Federal Relations.
 - (14) On Fish and Fisheries.

 - (15) On Finance. (16) On Insurance.

 - (17) On Internal Improvements.
 - (18) On Insane Asylums.
 - (19) On Judiciary.
 - (20) On Judicial Districts.
 - (21) On Manufacturing.
 - (22) On Military Affairs.
 - (23) On Mining.
 - (24) On Penal Institutions.
 - (25) On Pensions and Soldiers' Home.
 - (26) On Privileges and Elections.
 - (27) On Propositions and Grievances.

- (28) On Public Roads.
- (29) On Public Health.
- (30) On Railroads and Railroad Commission.
- (31) On Rules.
- (32) On Salaries and Fees.
- (33) On Shell-fish.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

- 15. (1) On Library.
 - (2) On Justices of the Peace.
 - (3) On Public Buildings and Grounds.
 - (4) On Trustees of the University.
 - (5) On Enrolled Bills,
 - (6) On Printing.
 - (7) On Codification of Laws.
- 16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: *Provided*, that when a bill is type-written, and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the Honse without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the State Treasury, keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the General Orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voting: *Provided*, that the chairman and five members of the Judiciary Committee and also of the Finance Committee shall constitute a quorum.

OF GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

- 19. Any bill or other matter may be made a Special Order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a Special Order for another day; and when a Special Order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any Special Order or a subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order has been disposed of.
- 20. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some

Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject-matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING.

21. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appear that such a number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of a quorum, or for the want of the necessary mumber being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTION.

- 22. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz.:
 - (1) For an adjournment.
 - (2) To lay on the table.
 - (3) For the previous question.
 - (4) To postpone indefinitely.
 - (5) To postpone to a day certain.
 - (6) To commit to a standing committee.(7) To commit to a select committee.
 - (8) To amend.
 - (9) To substitute.
- 23. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debates. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. However, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.
- 24. When the motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motions shall be put as follows: Previous question; adjourn; lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, and pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded, such member shall be entitled to offer his amend-

ment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE.

25. The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

26. The respective motions to postpone to a day certain, or to commit,

shall preclude debate on the main question.

27. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

28. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Scuate without debate.

29. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called, and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statment of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: Provided, that not more than two minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

30. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day on which it passed its second reading, unless so ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

31. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage, except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise

ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE.

33. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate, unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure

34. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not: if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate, and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

35. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the

longest time.

36. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day, or the next following legislative day, on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

37. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the Calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless

otherwise ordered.

38. No smoking shall be allowed within the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

39. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

40. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time

he is absent without leave.

41. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, nuless on invitation of the President or by a vote of the Senate, shall be permitted within the bar.

42. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded without a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected; and no motion to suspend shall embrace more than one rule or relate to any other sub-

ject than the one specified in said motion.

43. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the Doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

44. The yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the Journal upon demand of one-fifth of the Senators present.

45. That in case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock A. M.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture-McLean, Chairman; Everett, Thorne, Beasley, Ricks, Moore, Shaw, Turrentine, Boyles.

Appropriations—Mason of Gaston, Chairman; Everett, Scales, Elling-

ton, Webb, Thorne, Boddie, Aaron, Empie, Taylor,

Banks and Currency—Everett, Chairman; Watkins, Long of Person, Bragaw, Ricks, Odell, Empie, Bryan.

Claims-Sinclair, Chairman; Aaron, Fleming, Ward, Watkins, Odell.

Crisp.

Congressional Apportionment-Williams, Chairman: Stubbs, Gilliam, Grady, Boddie, Eller, Empie, Odell, Mason of Gaston, Webb.

Constitutional Amendment-Fleming, Chairman; Burton, Stubbs, Gilliam, Mason of Northampton, Mason of Gaston, Sinclair,

Corporations-Wright, Chairman; Empie, Eller, Coxe, Bragaw. Zol-

licoffer, Gilliam, Foushee, Ward, Crisp.

Counties, Cities and Towns-Vann, Chairman; Webb, Arendell, Odell, Bragaw, Duls, Jones, McLean, Watkins,

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums-Turner, Chairman; Mason of Northampton, Ellington, Foushee, Everett, Grady, Somers.

Education-Scales, Chairman; Bragaw, Mason of Northampton, Boddie, Grady, McCulloch, Long of Iredell, Duls, Stringfield, Pearson,

Election Laws-Burton, Chairman; Webb, Gilliam, Stubbs, Scales,

Odell, Foushee, Shaw, Pearson,

Engrossed Bills-Boddie, Chairman; Coxe, Toms, Alexander, Moore, Jones, Boyles.

Federal Relations-Toms, Chairman; Mason of Northampton, Zolli-

coffer, Scales, Wright, Sinclair, Pearson.

Fish and Fisherics-Beasley, Chairman; Vann, Arendell, Turner,

Ward, Grady, Toms.

Finance-Long of Person, Chairman; Zollicoffer, Everett, Ricks, Mc-Culloch, Odell, Wright, Turrentine, Alexander, Jones, McLean, Thorne, Moore, Watkins, Stringfield, Somers.

Insurance-Eller, Chairman; Beasley, Empie, Mason of Gaston, Toms,

Webb. Odell.

Internal Improvements-Ricks, Chairman; Long of Person, Watkins, Toms, Stringfield, Bryan.

Insane Asylums-Arendell, Chairman; Aaron, Ellington, Webb,

Mason of Gaston, Odell, Long of Iredell, Miller.

Judiciary-Mason of Northampton, Chairman; Gilliam, Zollicoffer, Burton, Mason of Gaston, Scales, Duls, Foushee, Stubbs, Vann, Webb, Ward, Fleming, Wright, Bragaw, Williams, Toms, Long of Iredell, Empie, Eller, Boddie, Coxe, Grady, Sinclair, Pearson, Bryan.

Judicial Districts—Bragaw, Chairman; Fleming, Boddie, Toms, Coxe,

Empie, Eller.

Manufacturing-Odell, Chairman; Watkins, Ricks, Long of Person. Turner, Everett. Eller, Scales.

Military Affairs—Grady, Chairman; Williams, Coxe, Toms, Bragaw, Fleming, Thorne, Ward.

Mining—Alexander, Chairman; Watkins, Williams, Stubbs. Sinclair, Arendell, Crisp.

Penal Institutions-Gilliam. Chairman; Aaron, Alexander, Burton,

Eller, Ellington, Long of Iredell, Crisp.

Pensions and Soldiers' Home—Stringfield, Chairman; Ellington, Everett, Long of Person, Mason of Northampton, Ricks, Turner, Turren-

erett, Long of Person, Mason of Northampton, Ricks, Turner, Turrentine, Watkins, Crisp.

Privileges and Elections-Stubbs, Chairman; Gilliam, Zollicoffer,

Eller. Empie, Alexander, Miller. Propositions and Grievances—Duls, Chairman; Bragaw, Thorne, Arendell, Jones, Turner, Turrentine, Shaw, Williams, Long of Iredell, Taylor. Public Roads—Ellington, Chairman; Foushee, Shaw, Moore, Thorne,

McCulloch, Bryan.

Public Health-Jones, Chairman; Moore, Beasley, Coxe, McLean,

Shaw, Somers.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Foushee, Chairman; Mason of Northampton, Vann, Burton, Mason of Gaston, McLean, Wright, Scales, Sinclair, Taylor.

Rules-Webb, Chairman; Mason of Northampton, Zollicoffer.

Salaries and Fees—McCulloch, Chairman; Fleming, Stubbs, Scales, Ward, Zollicoffer, Mason of Northampton, Pearson.

Shell-fish—Ward, Chairman; Beasley, Arendell, Grady, Bragaw, McCulloch, Empie.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Library—Empie, Chairman; Burton, Gilliam. Turner, Ellington. Justices of the Peace—Aaron. Chairman; Gilliam, Shaw, Moore, Jones.

Public Buildings and Grounds-Watkins, Chairman; Ellington, Long

of Person, Everett, Odell.

Trustees of the University—Coxe. Chairman; Eller, Scales, Gilliam, Sinclair, Boddie, Webb, Turrentine, Pearson.

Enrolled Bills-Long of Iredell, Chairman; Coxe, Boddie, Alexander,

Aaron, Beasley, Grady, Jones, Bryan.

Printing-Turrentine, Chairman; Ellington, Moore.

Codification of Laws—Zollicoffer, Chairman; Gilliam, Foushee, Scales, Eller, Burton, Boddie, Mason of Northampton, Mason of Gaston, Bragaw.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. OWEN H. GUION, SPEAKER.

OFFICERS.

Duinging Clark

FRANK D. HAGRETT

Thank D. Hackett
ALEX. LASSITER
T. G. CobbAssistant to Principal Clerk.
R. O. FRY Assistant to Principal Clerk.
R. O. FRY
W. J. JENKINS Assistant to Principal Clerk.
C. Walter Hackett Assistant to Principal Clerk.
Z. B. Bitting
ROY LEATHERWOOD
F. B. ArendellReading Clerk.
J. H. KerrDoorkeeper.
DAVID H. JamesAssistant Doorkeeper,
M. D. Kinsland
A. D. Raby Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
Jarvis Davis
W. J. Hooks Asst, to Engrossing Clerk.
J. J. Mackey Asst. to Engressing Clerk.
J. T. LAND Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
T. W. HARRINGTON Asst. to Engressing Clerk.
THOMAS P. BUMGARNER Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
H. L. McCall
N. D. TomlinClerk to Com. on Propositions and Grievances.
W. N. H. SMITH
A. M. WalkerSpecial Messenger.
James R. Watkins

PAGES.

J. M. Roberts, Richard Koonce, Ben Hooker, Lonnie Erwin, T. M. Price, R. F. Barr, Walter C. Denmark, Earl Doyle, Hilary Hudson, Yancey Moore, William C. Williams, Bradford Fearing, James A Morrison; R. L. Wilson, Emergency Page; F. B. Morphew, Emergency Page.

EMPLOYEES.

D. R. McCombs, W. T. Horton, C. G. Harris, Yancey Howell, H. C. Moore, W. S. Lineberry, J. A. Coble, L. O. Finch, A. G. R. Lloyd, Charles McGary, Greene Phillips, A. D. Cochrane, J. R. Buie, H. R. Jones, John P. Harris, J. J. Shearing, R. C. Hockaday, M. W. Hines, W. C. Cooper,

Harmon W. Cherry, Ben Chambers (col.), Isaac Davies, Charles Caldwell, H. B. Hunter, Jessie Steegor, Anthony Davis (col.), J. R. Smith, R. E. Lee, Messenger to the House; John A. Davis, Gallery Doorkeeper.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County-W. J. Graham (D.), Burlington.

Alexander County—H. T. Campbell (R.), Taylorsville. Alleghany County—R. K. Finney (D.), Nulin.

Anson County-J. A. Lockhart, Jr. (D.), Wadesboro.

Ashe County-F. C. Young (R.), Grassy Creek.

Beaufort County-W. A. B. Branch (D.), Gilead; Jas. H. Harris (D.), Washington.

Bertie County-C. W. Mitchell (D.), Aulander.

Bladen County-J. O. West (D.), Ruskin.

Brunswick County-C. Ed. Taylor (R.), Southport.

Buncombe County-J. D. Murphy (D.), Asheville; J. F. Glenn (D.), Asheville.

Burke County-B. F. Davis (D.), Morganton.

Cabarrus County-M. B. Stickley (D.), Concord. Caldwell County-J. A. Crisp (R.), Lenoir.

Camden County-G. C. Barco (D.), Shiloh.

Carteret County—T. D. Webb (D.), Morehead City. Caswell County—W. T. Sledge (D.), Blanch.

Catawba County-W. C. Feimster (D.), Newton.

Chatham County-J. R. Rives (D.), Goldston.

Cherokee County-W. M. West (R.), Murphy.

Chowan County-W. T. Perry (D.), Rockyhock.

Clay County-J. A. Buchanan (R.), Elf.

Cleveland County-R. L. Ryburn (D.), Shelby.

Columbus County-J. M. Shipman (D.), Whiteville. Craven County-O. H. Guion (D.), New Bern.

Cumberland County-A. D. McGill (D.), Fayetteville, R. F. D.; N. C.

Thaggard (D.), Cedar Creek. Currituck County-W. L. Owens (D.), Jarvisburg.

Dare County-R. Bruce Etheridge (D.), Manteo.

Davidson County—G. F. Hankins (D.), Lexington. Davie County—A. T. Grant, Jr. (R.), Mocksville.

Duplin County-H. D. Williams (D.), Kenansville.

Durham County-J. C. Biggs (D.), Durham.

Edgecombe County-M. B. Pitt (D.), Old Sparta; P. C. Vestal (D.), Rocky Mount.

Forsyth County-J. D. Waddill (D.), Salem Town; G. H. Hasten (D.), Winston.

Franklin County-B. W. Ballard (D.), Franklinton.

Gaston County—R. A. White (D.), King's Mountain, R. F. D.; C. E. Hutchison (D.), Mount Holly.

Gates County-R. W. Simpson (D.), Gatesville.

Grahom County-W. W. Fleming (D.), Robbinsville.

Granville County-A. W. Graham (D.), Oxford.

Greene County-J. T. Frizzelle (D.), Snow Hill, R. F. D. No. 2.

Guilford County—Wescott Roberson (D.), High Point; J. R. Gordon (D.), Jamestown

Halifax County—T. C. Harrison (D.), Weldon; Sands Gayle (D.), Roanoke Rapids.

Harnett County-W. A. Stewart (D.), Dunn.

Hoywood County-Joe S. Davis (D.), Waynesville R. F. D. No. 2.

Henderson County-W. C. Rector (R.). Hendersonville.

Hertford County-B. B. Winborne (D.): Murfreesboro.

Hyde County—Walter Jones (D.), Swan Quarter.

Iredell County—T. M. C. Davidson (D.). Statesville, R. F. D.; Z. V. Turlington (D.), Mooresville.

Jackson County-Felix E. Alley (D.), Webster.

Johnston County-J. P. Canady (D.), Benson; R. H. Gower (D.), Clayton.

Jones County-T. D. Warren (D.), Trenton.

Lenoir County-George Turner (D.). Pink Hill.

Lincoln County-W. A. Graham (D.), Machpelah.

Macon County-W. A. Rogers (D.), Franklin.

Madison County-J. W. Roberts (R.), Marshall.

Martin County-J. B. Coffield (D.), Everetts.

McDowell County—M. F. Morphew (D.), Marion.

Mecklenburg County—H. Q. Alexander (D.), Matthews; R. C. Freeman (D.), Charlotte R. F. D. No. 4; F. R. McNinch (D.), Charlotte,

Mitchell County -J. C. Bowman (R.), Bakersville,

Montgomery County—C. C. Wade (D.), Troy, Moore County—John R. McQueen (D.), Carthage,

Nash County-S. F. Austin (D.), Nashville.

New Honorer County-G. J. Boney (D.), Wilmington.

Northampton County-W. T. Joyner (D.), Garysburg.

Onslow County—E. M. Koonce (D.), Jacksonville, Orange County—Ira E. D. Andrews (D.), Chapel Hill,

Drange County—Ira E. D. Andrews (D.), Chapel Hill Pamlico County—R. L. Woodard (D.), Pamlico.

Pasquotank County-J. C. B. Ehringhaus (D.). Elizabeth City.

Pender County-E. A. Hawes, Jr. (D.), Atkinson.

Person County-John S. Cunningham (D.), Cunningham.

Perquimans County-W. G. Cox (D.), Hertford.

Pitt County—J. J. Laughinghouse (D.), Greenville; J. B. Little (D.), Greenville R. F. D. No. 5,

Polk County-J. W. McFarland (R.), Pcors Ford.

Randolph County—W. P. Wood (D.), Ashbore; T. J. Redding (D.), Hoyle,

Richmond County-George Warburton (D.), Rockingham.

Robeson County—E. J. Britt (D.), Lumberton; G. C. Fisher (D.), Maxton, R. F. D. No. 3.

Rockingham County-Ira R. Humphries (D.), Wentworth; R. A. Stokes (D.), Fitzgerald.

Rowan County-Walter Murphy (D.), Salisbury; K. S. Hall (D.),

Barber.

Rutherford County-L. E. Powers (D.), Rutherfordton.

Sampson County-George E. Butler (R.), Clinton; John E. Fowler (R.), Clinton.

Scotland County-Mark Morgan (D.), Laurel Hill.

Stanly County-A. R. Kirk, Albemarle.

Stokes County—I. M. Gordon (R.), Danbury. Surry County—J. H. Dobson (R.), Rockford.

Swain County—A. S. Patterson (R.), Bryson City.

Transylvania County-W. M. Henry (D.), Brevard.

Tyrrell County-J. C. Meekins (R.), Columbia.

Union County-C. N. Simpson (D.), Monroe; R. B. Redwine (D.), Monroe.

Vance County—Thomas Taylor (D.), Townsville.

Wake County—A. B. Stronach (D.), Raleigh; Percy J. Olive (D.), Apex; R. E. Sentelle (D.), Wakefield.

Warren County-S. G. Daniel (D.), Littleton.

Washington County-W. R. Chesson (D.), Mackey's Ferry.

Watauga County-C. W. Phipps (R.), Shull's Mills.

Wayne County—J. M. Hollowell (D.), Goldsboro; A. T. Uzzell (D.). Goldsboro.

Wilkes County-C. H. Cowles (R.), Wilkesboro; John A. Holbrook (R.), Trap Hill.

Wilson County-S. A. Woodard (D.), Wilson.

Yadkin County-J. C. Pinnix (R.), Marler.

Yancey County-James F. Byrd (D.), Ramseytown.

HOUSE RULES.

TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to have the sessions of this House opened with prayer in accordance with the order of this body.

2. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House on the preceding day adjourned, shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum cause the Journal

of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say aye," and after the affirmative voice has been expressed. "Those opposed will say no." Upon a eall for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness

or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise

specially ordered by the House.

- 8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other eases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie.
- All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all warrants and subpænas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In ease of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall

have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, officers of the State, persons particularly invited by the Speaker or some member, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature or of a convention of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the hall of the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the

House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies or the galleries.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

- 14. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.;
- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.
 - (2) Reports of standing committees.
 - (3) Reports of select committees.
 - (4) Resolutions.
 - (5) Bills.

(6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.

(7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order, unless displaced by the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

ON DECORUM AND DEBATE.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the

Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the chair, and, if upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the

member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech, and fifteen minutes for the second speech; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of the majority, suspend the operation of this rule during debate.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or

pass between him and the chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question in the case when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent

of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question,

no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies, gallery and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if written it shall be handed to the chair and read aloud by

the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any

two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day

and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have already passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays any member may move to

reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be deter-

mined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be verbally made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflections care-

fully avoided.

34. Any member, after the expiration of the morning hour, may rise to a question of personal privilege, but if the question of personal privilege be decided against him he shall not proceed, unless the ruling of the Speaker be reversed by the House.

35. Any fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to

compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if

he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion

two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so un-

covered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

COMMITTEES.

- 42. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed on each of the following subjects, namely:
 - On Agriculture.

(2) On Appropriations.

(3) On Banks and Currency.

(4) On Claims.

- (5) On Congressional apportionment.
- (6) On Constitutional Amendments.

(7) On Corporations.

(8) On Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships.

(9) On Courts and Judicial Districts.

- (10) On Education.
- (11) On Election Laws.
- (12) On Engrossed Bills.
- (13) On Expenditures of the House,
- (14) On Federal Relations.
- (15) On Finance.
- (16) On Fish and Fisheries.
- (17) On Health.
- (18) On Immigration.
- (19) On Insane Asylums.
- (20) On Institutions for the Blind.
- (21) On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
- (22) On Internal Improvements,
- (23) On Insurance.
- (24) On the Judiciary.
- (25) On Manufactures and Labor.
- (26) On Military Affairs.
- (27) On Mines and Mining.
- (28) On Oyster Interests,
- (29) On Penal Institutions.
- (30) On Pensions.
- (31) On Privileges and Elections.
- (32) On Propositions and Grievances,
- (33) On Public Roads and Turnpikes.
- (34) On Railroads and Railroad Commission.
- (35) On Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.
- (36) On Rules.
- (37) On Salaries and Fees.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

- (1) On Enrolled Bills.
- (2) On Justices of the Peace.
- (3) On Library.
- (4) On Printing.
- (5) On Public Buildings and Grounds,
- (6) On Trustees of the University.
- (7) On the Revision of the Laws.

To be appointed by the Speaker, and the first announced on each committee shall be chairman. In addition to the above standing committees, the Speaker shall appoint another (two members of each judicial distriet) to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

43. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be ap-

pointed by the Speaker.

44. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments noting the page and line shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

45. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the

rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

46. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

47. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular

order during the morning hour.

48. All bills and resolutions reported from any committee, with a recommendation for action by the House, shall state in the report that a majority of the committee was present and voting upon the same.

49. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it

be its first, second or third reading.

50. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly endorse thereon the substance of the same.

51. The Speaker shall refer all bills and resolutions, upon their intro-

duction, to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise ordered.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the public and private bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar, but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

53. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a

similar manner with public bills.

54. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until

another is appointed.

55. Upon the motion of any member there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto, and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and those from whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

56. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debates. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: Provided, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, but if any member obtains the floor he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these

motions is pending the question shall stand:

1st. Previous question. 2d. To adjourn.

3d. To lay on the table.

And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of; but after the previous question has been called by a majority,

no motion, amendment or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motion to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question: but, pending and not after the second therefor by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motion to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:

Lay on the table.

Previous question.

Postpone indefinitely. Postpone definitely.

To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order, and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:

Previous question. Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit.

Amendment to amendment.

Amendment.

Substitute.

Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular gradation to the main question, without debate, amendment or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

57. All bills carrying appropriations, when reported favorably from the committee having them in charge, shall be referred to the Committee

on Appropriations before reported to the House.

58. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk and the Doorkeeper shall appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their various offices.

59. The Speaker shall appoint twelve pages to wait upon the sessions of the House, and when the pressure of business may require he may

appoint three additional pages.

60. The chairmen of the Committees on the Judiciary, Finance and Propositions and Grievances may each appoint a clerk, with the approval of the majority of his said committee.

61. The chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws shall employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary to complete the

work during this session of the General Assembly.

62. The chairmen and ten members of the Committee on Judiciary. Education, Finance, Propositions and Grievances and Agriculture shall constitute a quorum of either of said respective committees for the transaction of business.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture—Graham of Lincoln, Chairman; Coffield, Cunningham, Pitt, Laughinghouse, Gower, Branch, Davis of Haywood, Mitchell, Mc-Gill, Davidson, Wade, Shipman, Freeman, Henry, Hall, Fisher, Graham of Alamance, Taylor of Vance, Woodard of Pamlico, Rives, Barco, Redding, McFarland, Kirk, Canady.

Meets Mondays and Fridays at 3 P. M. in the Agricultural building.

Appropriations—Roberson, Chairman; Murphy of Buncombe, Winborne, Olive, Cunningham, Wood, Andrews, Graham of Granville, Canady, Uzzell, Alley, Ehringhaus, Boney, Austin, Morphew, Turlington, Britt, Murphy of Rowan, Williams, Pinnix, Crisp, Young.

Banks and Currency—Woodard of Wilson, Chairman; Joyner, Boney, White, Austin, Sentelle, Mitchell, Morphew, Biggs, Jones, Lockhart, Finney, Redding, Flemming, Cox, Hollowell, Meekins, Bowman.

Meets Mondays at 4 P. M. in the Supreme Court Library.

Claims—Biggs, Chairman; Graham of Granville, Laughinghouse, Winborne. Woodard of Wilson, Murphy of Buncombe, Warren, Ballard,

Wood, Stronach, Boney, Hutchison, Graham of Lincoln, Powers, Ryburn,

Dobson, Meekins, Crisp.

Congressional Apportionment—Olive, Chairman; Redwine, Morphew, Ryburn, Murphy of Rowan, Stewart, Biggs. Little, Woodard of Wilson. Cox. Fowler.

Constitutional Amendments—Cunningham, Chairman; Warren, Murphy of Buncombe, Feimster, Redwine, Winborne, Ryburn, Olive, Butler.

Corporations—Murphy of Rowan, Chairman; Warburton, Austin, Woodard of Wilson, Mitchell, Morphew, Coffield, Stokes, Redding, Morgan, Harrison, Crisp, Pinnix.

Meets Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. in the Corporation Commis-

sioners' room.

Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships—Alexander, Chairman; Feimster, Daniel, Stickley, McNinch, Gayle, McQueen, Redwine, Britt, Olive, Harris, Branch, Etheridge, Freeman, Hutchison, Williams, Uzzell, Little, Frizzelle, Hankins, Andrews, Fisher, Harrison, Murphy of Rowan, Rector, Roberts, Bowman, Young.

Meets Mondays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the

House.

Courts and Judicial Districts—Williams, Chairman; Roberson, Humphreys, Alley, Harrison, Hasten, Winborne, Glenn, Britt, Stewart, Warren, Ryburn, Lockhart, Woodard of Wilson, Murphy of Rowan, Butler.

Education—Murphy of Buncombe, Chairman; Sentelle, Graham of Granville, Ryburn, Biggs, Warren, Mitchell, Graham of Lincoln, Feimster, Williams, Ehringhaus, Andrews, Ballard, Sledge, Hawes, Taylor of Vance, Koonce, Humphreys, Gordon of Guilford, Etheridge, Cunningham, Glenn, Wood, Morphew, Stickley, McQueen, Alley, Canady, Hankins, Butler, Holbrook, Pinnix.

Meets Tuesdays at 3 o'clock P. M. in the office of the Superintendent of

Public Instruction.

Election Laws-Humphreys, Chairman; White, Frizzelle, Flemming,

Glenn, Hasten, Henry, Winborne, Grant.

Engrossed Bills—Simpson of Union, Chairman; Britt, Graham of Alamance, Simpson of Gates, Gayle, Alley, Woodard of Pamlico, McNinch, McQueen, Stokes, Gower, West of Cherokee.

Meets each day in Engrossing Clerk's office at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

Expenditures of the House—Mitchell, Chairman; Williams, Woodard of Wilson, Etheridge, Redwine, Stewart, Hankins.

Federal Relations-Branch, Chairman; Joyner, Wade, Wood, Biggs,

Ryburn, Fowler.

Finance—Wood, Chairman; Graham of Granville, Roberson, Branch, Woodard of Wilson, Boney, Stronach, Cunningham, Coffield, Davidson, Davis of Burke, Feimster, Humphreys, Biggs, Lockhart, Laughinghouse, Alley, Murphy of Buncombe, Morgan, McGill, Redwine, Rives, Warren, Warburton, Woodard of Pamlico, White, Olive, Davis of Haywood, Holbrook, Pinnix, Meekins.

Meets Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M. in Treasurer's office. Fish and Fisheries — Woodard of Pamlico, Chairman; Etheridge,

Owens, Harris, Webb, Little, Perry, Jones, Koonce, Barco, Hawes, Uzzell, Boney, Chesson, Turner. Pitt, Mitchell, Simpson of Gates, Meekins, Tay-

lor of Brunswick, Laughinghouse,

Health — Gordon of Guilford, Chairman; Morphew, Pitt, Rogers, Laughinghouse, Gayle, Glenn, Finney, Alexander, Henry, Warburton, West of Bladen, Woodard of Pamlico, Webb, Stokes, Sledge, Shipman, Phipps.

Immigration—Branch, Chairman; Perry, Hawes, Ballard, Byrd, Chesson, Cunningham, Davidson, Davis of Burke, Fisher, Hollowell, Powers,

Redding, Thaggard, Waddill, Cowles.

Insane Asylums—Rogers, Chairman; Gower, Stickley, Williams, Harris, Gordon of Guilford, Wood, Hasten, Morphew, Cox, Davis of Burke, Andrews, Davis of Haywood, Henry, Coffield, Stewart, Stronach, Hall, Woodard of Pamlico, Finney, Fowler, Kirk, Roberts, Glenn.

Institutions for the Blind—Little, Chairman; Davidson, Olive, Austin, Byrd, Davis of Burke, Andrews, Finney, Frizzelle, Flemming, Alexander, Hall, Hollowell, Hasten, Joyner, Powers, West of Cherokee, Cowles,

Rector.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Redwine, Chairman; Graham of Alamance, Feimster, Ballard, Harris, Alexander, Wood, Shipman, Frizzelle, West of Bladen, Webb, White, Turner, Sledge, Henry, Davis of Burke, Gower, Hawes, McGill, Holbrook, Kirk, Campbell.

Internal Improvements—Ballard, Chairman; Davis of Burke, Waddill, Thaggard, Hollowell, Finney, Henry, Hall, Wade, West of Bladen, Stokes,

Sledge, Taylor of Brunswick, Holbrook, Gordon of Stokes,

Insurance—Hankins, Chairman; Joyner, Lockhart, Feimster, Freeman, Taylor of Vance, Sentelle, Williams, Roberson, Redwine, Stewart, Britt,

Turner, Ryburn, Murphy of Buncombe, Biggs, Patterson, Crisp.

Judicia'y—Winborne, Chairman; Graham of Granville, Biggs, Murphy of Buncombe, Roberson, Warren, Woodard of Wilson, Ehringhaus, Koonce, Williams, Stewart, Harrison, Daniel, Sledge, Alley, Murphy of Rowan, Lockhart, Glenn, Feimster, Gayle, Ryburn, Hasten, Turlington, McNinch, Austin, Andrews, Redwine, Olive, Jones, Cox, Butler, Fowler, Dobson, Patterson, Rector, Grant, Taylor of Brunswick.

Meets Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. at the

Supreme Court Library.

Manufacturing and Labor—Morgan, Chairman; Warburton, Hutchison, Wade, Vestal, Koonce, McQueen, Stokes, Gordon of Guilford, Freeman, Waddill, Britt, Simpson of Gates, Taylor of Vance, Canady, McGill, Finney, McFarland, Buchanan, Gordon of Stokes, Stickley, Boney, Ryburn, Gayle.

Military Affairs-Fisher, Chairman; McGill, Owens, Perry, Flemming,

Pitt, Stronach, Sledge, West of Bladen, Butler.

Mines and Mining-Redding, Chairman; Wade, Hall. Simpson of

Union, Powers, Davis of Burke, Buchanan, Gordon of Stokes.

Oyster Interests—Warren, Chairman; Hawes, Webb, Owens, Etheridge, Jones, Woodard of Pamlico, Koonce, Barco, Uzzell, Boney, Branch, Perry, Ehringhaus, Chesson, Taylor of Brunswick, Fowler.

Penal Institutions—Daniel, Chairman; Vestal, Shipman, Alexander, Byrd, Flemming, Waddill, West of Bladen, Rives, Graham of Alamance, Morphew, Redwine, Lockhart, Graham of Granville, Harris, Stickley, Hawes, Cox, Glenn, Roberts, Pinnix, Buchanan.

Pensions — Laughinghouse, Chairman; Stronach, McGill, Davidson, Chesson, Graham of Lincoln, Coffield, Powers, Wood, Davis of Haywood,

Pitt, Flemming, Byrd, Meekins, Crisp.

Privileges and Elections-Powers, Chairman; Simpson of Union, Can-

ady, Rives, Thaggard, Simpson of Gates, Davidson, Cowles, Kirk.

Propositions and Grievances—Turlington, Chairman; Branch, Murphy of Buncombe, Daniel, Frizzelle, Feinister, Alexander, Harrison, Uzzell, Warburton, Stickley, Barco, Owens, Rives, Stronach, McGill, Ehringhaus, Austin, Britt, Humphreys, Wade, Andrews, Grant, Butler, Rector, Dobson.

Meets Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M. in the

Supreme Court Library.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Freeman, Chairman; Alexander, Cox, Daniel, Feimster, Humphreys, Hutchison, Little, McQueen, Owens, Turner, Harris, Perry, Uzzell, Turlington, Gordon of Guilford, West of Cherokee, Phipps, Cowles, Taylor of Brunswick.

Meets Tuesdays at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Corporation Commissioners'

room.

Railroads and Corporation Commission—Stewart, Chairman; Murphy of Rowan, Biggs, Waddill, Cunningham, Wood, Roberson, Harrison, Hankins, Weodard of Wilson, Ryburn, Warren, Davidson, Hollowell, Alley, Wade, Graham of Granville, Laughinghouse, Mitchell, McGill, Daniel, Olive, Holbrook, Butler, Meekins.

Meets Wednesdays at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Corporation Commis-

sioners' room.

Meets each night at 7:30 o'clock in the Supreme Court rooms.

Regulation of the Liquor Traffic—Davis of Haywood, Chairman; Coffield, Daniel, Graham of Alamance, Laughinghouse, Graham of Lincoln, Winborne, Murphy of Rowan, Hankius, McNinch, Shipman, Joyner, Canady, Morphew, Uzzell, Feimster, Morgan, Warburton, White, Webb, Frizzelle, Woodard of Pamlico, Sentelle, Harris, Stokes, Austin, Alley, Murphy of Buncombe, Byrd, Patterson, Grant.

Rules-Graham of Granville, Chairman; Winborne, Warren, Biggs.

Mitchell, Turlington, Fowler.

Salaries and Fees—Coffield, Chairman; Boney, Graham of Granville, Winborne, Laughinghouse, Warren, Ehringhaus, Turlington, McNinch, Alley, Murphy of Buncombe, Biggs, Feimster, Britt, White, Woodard of Wilson, Hollowell, Cunningham, Vestal, Roberts, Buchanan.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Enrolled Bills—Chesson, Chairman; Powers, Warren, Hawes, Williams, Austin, Andrews, Sledge, Flemming, White, Mitchell, Pinnix, Bowman, West of Cherokee.

Justices of the Peace-Webb, Chairman; Simpson of Union, Waddill, Vestal, Turner, Turlington, Thaggard, Simpson of Gates, Perry, Joyner, Jones, Hollowell, Fowler, Roberts.

Library-Etheridge, Chairman; Woodard of Pamlico, Stewart, Cox,

Little, Owens, Uzzell, McQueen, Bowman.

Printing-Ryburn, Chairman; White, Taylor of Vance, Turner, Vestal, Warburton, Simpson of Union, Finney, Byrd, Kirk.

Public Buildings and Grounds-Gower, Chairman; Mitchell, Murphy of Buncombe, Rogers, McNinch, Boney, Cunningham, Morgan, Sentelle, Gayle, Taylor of Brunswick, Vestal, Joyner.

Trustees of the University-Lockhart, Chairman; Cunningham, Woodard of Wilson, Andrews, Turlington, Chesson, Barco, Murphy of Rowan,

Ehringhaus, Koonce, Rogers, Hutchison, Butler.

Revision of the Laws-Graham of Granville, Chairman; Winborne, Biggs, Redwine, Murphy of Buncombe, Ryburn, Warren, Feimster, Gayle, Daniel, Woodard of Wilson, Britt, Humphreys, McNinch, Andrews, Graham of Lincoln, Coffield, Branch, Laughinghouse, Stewart, Williams, Lockhart, Butler, Grant.

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That for the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, the sum of forty-two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of said institution. And the sum of five thousand dollars is further appropriated for the purpose of liquidating and discharging the deficit and debt of said institution existing at the date of the ratification of this act. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 2. That for the support and maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, the sum of sixty thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is further appropriated for the purpose of liquidating and discharging all debts of said institution existing at the date of the ratification of this act, and \$50.00 annually for books; and all other appropriations hereto-

fore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 3. That for the support and maintenance of the State Hospital at Raleigh, the sum of seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars is annually appropriated; and for the special purpose of furnishing to said institution a pure and wholesome water-supply, and all connections and equipment necessary thereto, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; and in order to pay off and discharge the total indebtedness of the said institution existing at the date of the ratification of this act the sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of the support and maintenance of the State Hospital at Morganton, an annual appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby made; and for the purpose of paying off and discharging the debt and deficit of said institution existing at the date of the ratification of this act, the sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; and all other appropriations

heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 5. That for the support and maintenance, and out of which to pay the accrued and accruing interest upon its debt, the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars is annually appropriated to the State Hospital at Goldsboro; and for the purpose of liquidating and discharging the debt and liability of said institution existing at the date of the ratification of this act, the sum of four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-five cents, is hereby further appropriated; and all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 6. That to the Hospital for the Dangerous Insane, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated; for the construction of heating apparatus, the sum of one thousand dollars; and all other

appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 7. To the Soldiers' Home, an annual appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars is hereby made, and the further sum of two thousand four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the necessary repairs to the buildings occupied and used for the purposes of this establishment; and all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 8. That the sum of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars is annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the University of North Carolina, and the further sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of supplying water to the institution and for the payment of damages to owners of water rights, and to pay interest paid upon such part of the former annual appropriation as was found necessary to borrow; and the further sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose of furnishing the Department of Physics. That all other appropriations heretofore made are

hereby revoked.

Sec. 9. That the regular annual appropriation of two thousand dollars for the support and maintenance of the Cullowhee High School is hereby made, and in addition the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to complete the buildings on the grounds purchased by the State; and all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 10. That for the support and maintenance of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, an annual appropriation of forty thousand dollars is hereby made, and in addition thereto the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated as a specific appropriation for needed repairs and betterment of said College, including cold storage; and a further sum of three thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of said College: Provided, the sum of three thousand dollars shall not be available or payable until the appropriation now received from the Peabody Fund shall be withdrawn from said College: And provided, the sum of three thousand dollars for one year is hereby made as an additional appropriation for

increasing dormitory room in said College.

Sec. 11. That for the support and maintenance of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, the present annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, is hereby continued, and an additional appropriation of ten thousand dollars for one year; after the expiration of the said term of one year, an additional sum of ten thousand dollars annually for the term of three years is appropriated, to be paid out of the fund collected from the tax levied by law upon fertilizers in this State, and commonly known as the fertilizer tax, and now under the control of the Board of Agriculture, and said Board shall provide out of said special tax fund a sum not to exceed twelve thousand dollars for the completion of the buildings of said College now in the course of erection and construction; and the further sum of sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$68,786.00) is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of the State to pay off and discharge the debts and liabilities of this institution existing at the date of the ratification of this act. That from and after the ratification of this act the free scholarships of this College are limited to one to each member of the House of Representatives, and no more. All other appropriations are revoked, except the Land Script Fund and the amount received from the United States Government under the supplemental "Morrell Act."

Sec. 12. That the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is aunually appropriated to the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race at Greensboro; and all other appropriations heretofore

made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 13. That none except the indigent insane persons and indigent deaf and dumb and blind shall be received into or retained in any of the State Hospitals for the insane or institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind for care or treatment unless upon payment of such sum as the Board of Directors of such Hospital may determine to be sufficient to pay the expenses of the maintenance of such person or persons, or so much thereof as the said Board shall find to be the full amount that such person or his or her estate is able to pay; any person, employee or officer of said institutions violating the provisions of this section shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 14. That no greater sum than herein appropriated shall be expended by any institution or any officer thereof; nor shall any part or portion of any appropriation herein unde be used or expended except for the specific purpose named in this act, and no debt shall be created or contracted by the Directors or officers or any of them, of any of the institutions named in this act; nor shall any greater sum or amount be used for the purposes of such institution than the sum and amount named herein for the use and benefit of such institution respectively; nor shall any officer or Director enter into any contract or engagement for the use of any institution named in this act, to any greater amount or for any other purposes than provided for herein, and any officer or Director of any such institution who shall either direct or assent to the diversion of any part of the sum herein appropriated from the purposes to which it is herein specifically appropriated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any officer or Director who shall contract for or assent to the entering into any engagement or obligation for or on behalf of any institution to a greater sum than herein appropriated for the uses and purposes of such institution, or any officer or Director who shall expend or assent to the expending of any greater sum than is herein appropriated to the institutions herein named, respectively, shall in each event be individually liable to the extent of double the amount of such sum or sums so diverted or expended, to the State of North Carolina to the use of such institution, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to forthwith institute an action in the Superior Court of Wake County in the name of the State to the use of such institution or institutions against any superintendent, executive head, manager, director or other officer who shall either divert such funds or create such debt or assent thereto. That so much of chapter 751, Laws of 1901, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section is hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That the appropriations herein made shall be drawn out by the Auditor upon his warrant and thereupon shall be charged by the State Treasurer to the account of the institution for which they are respectively made and drawn, and it shall be unlawful for the Treasurer to pay out upon the credit of any such institution any greater sum than by this act appropriated, and it shall be unlawful for the Treasurer to cash any order or voucher of any institution to any greater amount than is hereby appropriated to such institution respectively.

SEC. 16. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are

hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D. 1903.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Office of Secretary of State,

RALEIGH, April 6, 1903.

I. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing (manuscript) is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER.

B. R. LACY, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE DEBT.

As provided in chapter 750, Laws of 1903, there were issued \$300,000 of four per cent. State bonds, and during the two past fiscal years new bonds were issued in lieu of the old State bonds, exchangeable under the Act of 1879, amounting to \$10,300, leaving the State debt as follows:

Four per cent. consolidated debt bonds	\$3,409.450
Four per cent. Prison debt bonds	110,000
Four per cent. Prison farm bonds	60,000
Four per cent. State bonds	300,000
Total four per cent, interest-bearing debt	\$3,879,450
Total six per cent. interest-bearing construction bonds	2,720,000
Total present interest-bearing debt	
are presented, four per cent, consolidated bonds	210,120
Six per cent. old construction bonds, unredeemed	22,000

Making total debt, interest and non-interest bearing..... \$6,831,570

The act to commute and settle the State debt expires January 1, 1905. This law should be re-enacted, as these bonds are continually being

found among old papers and should be funded.

By doubling my estimate of income for the fiscal year 1905, it will be seen that the income for two years is \$3,462,028. Deducting therefrom my estimate of expenses for the two years gives a surplus of \$298,378, the receipts being that much greater than the disbursements. Taking the following statement of the amounts that I am informed by the several institutions they will ask for, it will be observed that they will ask for \$1,509,900, which is in excess of the amount now being received of \$569,900, and to pay this excess amount will require a greater income from the taxable property of the State, as the revenue expected to be received is not sufficient to meet all these demands.

INVESTMENTS.

The State holds as an investment 30,002 shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, 12,666 shares of stock in the Atlautic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and 2,400 shares of stock in the Wilkesboro and Jefferson Turnpike Company. The income from the railroad stock will be about \$230,000 per annum.

(For full particulars see Biennial Report of the State Treasurer,

1903-1904.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

F. P. VENABLE, President.

The University of North Carolina was ordained of the people in the first Constitution of the State, adopted in 1776, and received the grant of a charter in 1789. The University was opened to students in 1795. It is the oldest State University in the South.

EQUIPMENT.

Since that time the property of the University has steadily grown, until it is valued at more than half a million dollars. This has been chiefly through the generosity of alumni and friends. Since the reopening in 1875, the gifts have exceeded \$300,000. It now has a campus of forty-eight acres, with seventeen buildings. Five of these have been added in the past five years. These have been rendered necessary by the rapid growth of the institution, and still others are imperatively needed to render the work efficient and satisfactory. The University owns a central heating plant, electric lighting plant and new water-works. The latter is the chief provision which the State has made for its material equipment since its charter was granted, one hundred and fifteen years ago.

GROWTH.

At the re-opening in 1875 there were sixty-nine students in attendance and seven instructors. In 1904 the number of students was six hundred and twenty and the faculty consisted of sixty-seven instructors and other officers. These numbers do not include the Summer School for Teachers. Some four thousand teachers of the State have been helped by the University Summer School since its beginning. The total number of students amounts to over ten thousand.

DEPARTMENTS.

The University comprises the following departments: The Academic Department, Graduate Department, Law School, Medical School, School of Pharmacy, School of Mining, and Summer School.

The last two years of the course in medicine are given by the depart-

ment at Raleigh.

SERVICE TO THE STATE.

During the more than a century of its existence the University has sent forth thousands of trained men into the service of the State, who have largely made it what it is, and are still most potent for its upbuilding and for every good within its borders. It is emphatically an institution for the man of small means. Over one-half of its students are earning their way or have had to borrow money for their education. It holds out an opportunity for the best education for every deserving poor boy in the State, of whatever creed or party. There can be no true democracy nor genuine progress without such an institution, supported by the people and controlled by the people for the State.

INCOME.

The annual appropriation by the State amounts to \$37,500. The students' fees amount to about \$38,000. The receipts from other sources bring the sum total to \$80,000. This is about \$50,000 less than the income of other Southern institutions of the same rank and the same number of students. The income must be increased to provide for the larger faculty needed by the great number of students, to pay for insurance and to keep the property in fitting order and repair.

COST TO THE STATE.

The State has in one hundred and fifteen years contributed altogether \$530,000 to the support of the University. This has been almost entirely in the way of annual income. It has received gifts amounting to fully as much. The University draws fifty or more students a year from other States, and it is a conservative calculation that the sum thus brought into the State and the sum saved to the State by those who would otherwise go beyond its borders for an education amount to more than one hundred thousand dollars a year—a splendid financial return for the amount, invested.

NEEDS.

Two needs are most pressing—an increased income and a new chemical laboratory. The present laboratory simply cannot accommodate those who demand the training, and it is crowded to a dangerous extent. The department of chemistry has made a name for itself and added to the reputation of the University and the State by the splendid scientific work which it has gone.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

DR. GEORGE T. WINSTON, President.

This College was founded "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Its doors were opened October 1, 1889, with one building and five teachers. It now has fifteen buildings, thirty-five teachers and five hundred and twenty students, not counting the students of the Summer School, which enrolled the past year nine hundred and seventy-nine

teachers and three hundred and fifty visitors.

The College is on Hillsboro street, a mile and a quarter west of the State Capitol. Street cars run to the College every fifteen minutes. The location is very beautiful and is suitable in all respects to the needs of the College. It is a favorite place for visitors, who are welcome at all hours. College work begins daily at 8 o'clock A. M. and closes at 4:15 o'clock P. M. There is a drill of the battalion on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M. The battalion dress parade is usually held on the College campus at 4:30 P. M., Mondays.

It is a fine sight to see the cadets at the A. & M. College working in the shops, laboratories, green-houses, barn, dairy and spinning and weaving rooms. The dairy work is from 8 to 10 o'clock daily. The other work of the College goes on pretty much all day. The College gives a practical education for industrial life. Its motto is "Work." It requires every student not only to learn books, but also to learn to work. It teaches, too, system, order, economy, punctuality and discipline.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE.

The College is an institution where young men of character, energy and ambition may fit themselves for useful and honorable work in any line of industry in which training and skill are requisite to success. It is intended to train farmers, mechanics, engineers, architects, draughtsmen, machinists, electricians, miners, metallurgists, chemists, dyers mill workers, manufacturers, stock-raisers, fruit-growers, truckers and dairymen, by giving them not only a liberal but a special education, with such manual and technical training as will qualify them for their future work.

It offers practical and technical education in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, dyeing, textile industry, and architecture. It also offers practical training in earpentry, wood-turning, blacksmithing, machinists' work, mill work, boiler tending, engine tending, dynamo tending, and road-building.

Although the leading purpose of the College is to furnish technical

and practical instruction, yet other subjects essential to a liberal education are not omitted. Thorough instruction is given in English, mathematics, history, political economy, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology,

physiology, and geology.

The College is not a place for young men who desire merely a general education without manual or technical training, nor for lads lacking in physical development, mental capacity or moral fibre, nor for those that are unwilling to observe regularity, system and order in their daily work.

COURSES OF STUDY.

I. Agriculture—(a) Four-year Course, (b) Two-year Course, (c) Winter Course.

II. Engineering-(a) Four-year Course in Mechanical Engineering, (b) Four-year Course in Civil Engineering, (c) Four-year Course in Electrical Engineering, (d) Four-year Course in Mining Engineering, (e) Two-year Course in Mechanic Arts.

III. Chemistry—(a) Four-year Course in Chemistry, (b) Four-year

Course in Dyeing.

IV. Cotton Manufacturing-(a) Four-year Course, (b) Two-year Course.

V. Normal Course—(a) Two-year Course for Rural Teachers, (b) Two-year Course for City Teachers. (c) Summer School for Teachers.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is \$20 a year; board, \$8 a month; lodging, fuel and lights, with furnished room, \$24.50 a year; uniform, including cap, \$14.30.

Total annual expenses (including board, clothing, laundry, books,

fees, use of tools, and pocket money), from \$175 to \$200.

Parents are requested not to supply their sons too freely with money, as the possession of money often leads to extravagance and vice. On entering college a lad needs about \$40.

The College is a place for work and study and the formation of good habits and good character. Rowdyism, idleness and vice are not tolerated.

The Faculty will require any student to withdraw from College when it appears that he is not using his time profitably.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

S. L. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The State Constitution adopted by the Convention of 1875 directs the General Assembly to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.

In obedience to this requirement the Legislature first succeeding, in 1877, in the beginning of Governor Vance's administration, established the Department, placing it under control and supervision of a board, comprised of the Governor, State Geologist, Master State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, President State Agricultural Society, President Agricultural College of State, and two skilled agriculturists. Various changes in the composition of the board and in the method of appointing or electing its members have taken place. At the present the board consists of eleven members—one from each Congressional District—who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for terms of six years, and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is ex officio chairman of the board.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is the chief executive officer of the Department, was elected by the Board of Agriculture from the beginning up to 1899, when the Legislature of that year, in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, so changed the law as to require the election of the Commissioner to be made in general election with other State officers for a term of four years, the Legislature itself electing the Commissioner for a

short term, until the general election of 1900.

The Commissioners in the order of their terms have been: L. L. Polk of Anson county, Montford McGehee of Caswell county, John Robinson of Anson county, S. L. Patterson of Caldwell county, J. M. Mewborn of Lenoir county, J. R. Smith of Wayne county. S. L. Patterson of Caldwell county.

The Secretaries have been: P. M. Wilson, Wake county; T. K. Bruner, Rowan county; J. L. Ramsey. Wake county; T. K. Bruner, Rowan

county.

The State Chemists have been: A. L. Ledoux, C. W. Dabney, H. B.

Battle, W. A. Withers (acting), A. W. Blair, B. W. Kilgore.

The wise men who originated and developed the idea of a department for the betterment of the State's interests, the committee which prepared the bill, and the Legislature that enacted the law had a broad comprehension of the State's needs. Surely they builded wiser than they knew.

It is remarkable that during all the changes of the years the essential features of the original law are still retained, with such changes only and additions as have become necessary from experience or changed conditions. Among the duties originally imposed on the Department, and still retained, are the following:

The Board is charged with-

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and for the induce-

ment of labor and capital.

2. With investigations for the improvement of milk and beef cattle, and especially with investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.

3. With investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and with dissemination of information

essential for their abatement.

- 4. With investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the various soils and climate of the State.
- 5. With investigations relative to the subject of drainage and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizer, including composting, etc.

6. With the collection of information relating to the subject of farm fences, etc.

7. With the enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seeds, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.

8. With the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resources and industrial opportu-

nities offered in the State.

All of these duties, and others, were enjoined upon the Board of Agri-

culture in the beginning, and remain practically the same.

To these subsequent Legislatures have added the holding of Farmers' Institutes, the publication of the monthly Bulletin of the Department, and the collecting and maintaining of the Museum.

The Farmers' Institutes have increased in interest and attendance and

are now one of the popular features of the Department's work.

The Bulletin is the mouth-piece of the Department and conveys to the twenty-five thousand farmers, whose names are on the mailing lists, the results of its work in its various lines.

results of its work in its various lines.

The Act of 1877 provided for the establishment of an Experiment Station for the analysis of soils, marls, fertilizers, etc., for conducting experiments on the growth and nutrition of plants, to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of the State and what other crops may be grown to advantage.

It will be of interest to note that this Experiment Station was the second station established in the United States, that of Connecticut alone

preceding it.

This station was afterwards merged with the United States Experiment Station, established a few years later. But the Board of Agriculture has established several test farms in different sections of the State, differing in soil and climate, which are proving of great value in the

testing of different fertilizers, different crops, different modes of cultivation, etc.

Space here is not sufficient for giving the details of the work of the Department of Agriculture, as its receipts have increased, its work has broadened along the lines of duties imposed by the foregoing and subsequent laws, until it may be truthfully said it is more nearly fulfilling all the duties imposed upon it than ever before in its history. A large force of officers and employees is necessary for conducting the work in all its various lines and branches.

The Department now comprises the Commissioner's offices, from which is conducted the business operations and from which radiate the other

lines of work.

The Division of Chemistry, in charge of Dr. B. W. Kilgore, where all analyses are made of fertilizers, cotton-seed meal, feed and food-stuffs, soils, minerals and marls and quantitative analyses of drinking-waters. Dr. Kilgore is also director of the United States Experiment Station,

and is in charge of the experiments at the test farms.

The Division of Veterinary Science, under direction of Dr. Tait Butler, assisted by Dr. Roberts, whose services are devoted to giving information to the care and feeding of farm animals, improvement of stock, treatment of disease, the gradual extermination of the tick, which is the source of the deadly Texas or Splenetic Fever. Dr. Butler's time is fully occupied in preparing articles for the Bulletin on these and kindred subjects, in lecturing at Farmers' Institutes and in answering many letters seeking information.

The Division of Entomology, in charge of Mr. Franklin Sherman. assisted in part by Mr. Bentley. Mr. Sherman prepares and issues many circulars of instruction for the treatment of all sorts of insect pests, especially those affecting vegetables, fruits and fruit trees.

work has been of inestimable value along these lines.

The Division of Horticulture, recently established, under direction of Professor Hume's efforts will be devoted to the Prof. H. H. Hume. interests of trucking, the home and market garden, culture, preservation and marketing of the fruits of the State. It is believed that this will prove to be one of the most valuable divisions of the Department.

The Division of Botany and Biology, in charge of Dr. Gerald McCarthy, who, in addition to his work for the Department, makes all necessary bacteriological analyses of drinking-waters for the State Board of

Health.

By act of the Legislature of 1879 a State Museum was directed to be collected for illustrating the natural resources and history of the State. This was a small affair to begin with. Together with the offices of the

Department, it occupied a rented apartment down-town.

Acting under the advice and authority of that great man, wise statesman and lofty patriot. whom North Carolina is so justly proud of, who was then Governor-Thomas J. Jarvis-the property was purchased. which has since been greatly enlarged, where the Department now has its home. No other museum in the South is comparable with ours, and very few in the United States surpass its collections in interest and value.

The Hall of History, established through the indefatigable industry and perseverance of Col. Fred. A. Olds, is going to quicken a new interest in our dormant State history and add immeasurably to its importance.

The members of the Legislature are invited and urged to come and examine the operations of the Department and of all its divisions, to

inspect the Museum and to study the historical collections.

These could not be duplicated. Some are of priceless value. They tell many a tale of the glorious past, of the social life of the people, of their skill and industry, and, more than all, of that period of valor, of heroism, of self-sacrifice and of poverty which is a rich heritage to North Caro-

The meetings of the Senate and House Committees of Agriculture are held in the Department rooms, where they may be assured of warm wel-

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

CHARLES D. McIVER, President.

The State Normal and Industrial College for the white women of North Carolina is located at Greensboro. It was established by act of the General Assembly of 1891 and first opened its doors to students in October, 1892. The College is a part of the public-school system, and, in the words of the act establishing it, "The object of this institution shall be-

"1. To give young women such education as shall fit them for teach-

ing.

"2. To give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach, upon such

conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors."

No student can receive free tuition without taking a pledge to teach in the schools of the State for at least two years. By the charter of the institution, board must be furnished in its dormitories at actual cost. The College, with its new buildings replacing those recently destroyed by fire, has dormitory accommodations for 420 students. One-half of the dormitory space is reserved for tuition-paying students and one-half for free-tuition students, part of the tuition-paying, and part of the freetuition students being obliged to board in private families. The places thus reserved for free-tuition students are apportioned by counties according to law. These county appointments merely give the privilege of securing board at the reduced rate in the dormitory buildings. If the number of applicants from a county exceeds the number which the county is entitled to send, the places are awarded by competitive examination.

The annual expenses of a tuition-paying student are \$160; of a freetuition student. \$115.

It is the general purpose of the College to give such education as will add to the efficiency of the average woman's work, whatever may be her field of labor. It is the special purpose of the College to give to young women such education and training as will fit them to work in and improve the public-school system.

The College embraces twenty-one departments, offering more than one hundred courses of instruction, arranged both for graduate and undergraduate work. There are five regular courses of four years which lead to a diploma, and two regular courses of five years each which lead to degrees. Special courses are offered, more particularly in the departments of Manual Training, Domestic Science, Pedagogy, Vocal and Instrumental Music and in the Commercial Department. The faculty numbers forty.

The total College property is worth about \$300,000. Of this amount more than one-fourth has come from private donations. The institution is supported by State appropriations, by revenue from tuition fees and by private donations.

The curollment of students in the College for the year 1903-'04 was 536. About one-third of the number annually enrolled have defrayed their own expenses. Over eighty per cent. received their previous training partially or entirely in the public schools. About two-thirds of the matriculates and over ninety-five per cent. of the graduates have taught since leaving the College.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

In 1843 the question of establishing a school for the deaf and blind of the State was first agitated, when W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, came to the State with a party of deaf children from Virginia, and going into several counties of the State and giving exhibitions of the manner of teaching the deaf. Governor Morehead urged the establishment of such a school, and on January 12, 1845, a bill entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of poor and indigent deaf-mutes and blind persons in the State" was passed. The sum of \$5.000 was annually appropriated for the maintenance. The first year there were seventeen students matriculated, the school opening with just seven on the first day of May, 1845.

This was the eighth school of its kind in America; Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and Indiana having established like schools in the order named, and Tennessee coming next after

North Carolina, and during the same year,

The school was at first opened in temporary quarters in a house on Hillsboro street, on the lot now occupied by what was once called the old Exchange Hotel. In 1847 the General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for a building and made provision for increasing that amount to \$10,000 out of the surplus of the annual appropriations. The corner-stone of the present main building on Caswell Square was laid on the 14th of April, 1849, by the Grand Lodge of Masons, and an address was made by Rev, Samuel S. Bryan, of New Bern, N. C.

In 1851, Mr. John Kelly, of Orange county, made a bequest of \$6,000

to aid in the education of indigent deaf-mutes.

In 1868 the General Assembly made provision for the education of the colored deaf and blind children of the State. This was the first school for the colored deaf and blind established in America. The colored department opened on the 4th of January, 1869, with twenty-six pupils. The enrollment has since reached 175, the largest and best equipped

school for the colored deaf and blind in the whole country.

All the laws pertaining to the management of the Institution are to be found in Vol. II of The Code, chapter 2, sections 2227-2239. There have been no material changes since of any importance, minor changes having been made as follows: Chapter 186, Session Laws of 1885; Chapter 386, Session Laws of 1885, pertaining to the ending of the fiscal year, and the giving or selling of intoxicants to inmates of charitable institutions of the State: Chapter 539, Session Laws of 1889, page 507; Chapters 137 and 131, Session Laws of 1893, with reference to qualifications and condition of the Principal of the Institution.

No other changes have since been made, except a provision made by the General Assembly of 1899 to take the appointing power of members of the Board of Trustees out of the hands of the Governor, to get the Institution from the control of Governor Russell; and the restoration of that power to the Governor two years later, when Givernor Aycock was

elected.

The present annual appropriation for the maintenance of the school is \$60,000, made so by the last General Assembly, although the General Assembly of four years ago made a temporary provision for a like amount.

This institution is doing the best work in its history, as is well attested by the reports of the heads of the various departments as well as the official records. The equipment is better, the officers and teachers more skilled by long service, and hence are more efficient; the buildings are ample, so far as dormitories and school-rooms are concerned, and there is room enough for the accommodation of every suitable child in the State who needs the advantages so liberally provided by our Commonwealth. The buildings will compare most favorably with those of

similar institutions in other States, and are far better than are to be found in most of the Southern States.

The attendance, too, has reached the high-water mark during the past two years, 343 being enrolled during one session alone, which is the largest in the history of the school. This places our Institution among the four largest of its kind in America, and that means that it ranks well with the best in the world. And yet there are more than a hundred other children in the State who need the advantages offered here, but the management has not yet been able to reach them. This is not due to any fault of the school, for very strenuous efforts have been made to induce every suitable child to take advantage of the privileges so graciously offered.

Another commendable feature is that the Institution has been conducted within the provisions of the appropriations made for its maintenance two years ago, there is not a cent of indebtedness against it. This, however, does not mean that there are no special needs pressing upon the management. The fact is that the work of the school has been seriously hindered on account of some deficiencies which could be supplied at small cost to the State and would mean a great saving to the Institution in money, convenience and sanitary provisions. Most of these things have been urged upon the attention of the Legislature by the Board of Directors, the State Board of Health and the Board of State Charities for the past four years.

There is no provision for lighting the buildings without going to the enormous expense annually of more than a thousand dollars. This could be saved if the school had its own lighting plant. There is no refrigerator nor cold-storage provided, and hence meats, etc., which might be bought at wholesale prices and stored until used, have to be purchased at retail prices. The Institution owns a farm of one hundred acres, which it has not been able to utilize, because there has not been money

to stock and cultivate it.

At a comparatively small cost the last of the needed plumbing could be done and the sanitary conditions all made safe. There must be some provision made for sick wards, for enlargement and covering of the laundry and kitchen. These departments have received no improvements since the number of students was but little more than half what it is now. A number of basement rooms could be provided for storing vegetables, etc., and for play-rooms for the little ones by putting in cement floors; and better protection to the premises could be secured by some fencing.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

D. H. McLean, SEC'Y & TREAS.

The building of the North Carolina Railroad was due to the patriotism, foresight and untiring efforts of Hons. John M. Morehead, Joseph Caldwell, William Gaston, William A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron, Calvin H. Graves and others, some of whom made great personal sacrifices to secure the passage of the act chartering it. This act was ratified January 27, 1849, and authorized the building of a railroad from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, where the same passes over Neuse river in Wayne county, via Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte, a distance of Hon. Calvin H. Graves, Speaker of the House, cast the deciding vote in favor of the charter. The capital stock was fixed at \$3,000,000, the State subscribing two-thirds upon condition that the other one-third be taken by private subscribers. After much difficulty, this one-third was subscribed and work was immediately begun on the The forces, beginning at both termini, worked toward each other and met at Greensboro. On the 29th of January, 1856, the road-bed was ready for the passage of trains from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two sections from Goldsboro to Morehead City and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By act ratified the 14th of February, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock to \$4,000,000 and subscribed for the State the whole of the added capital. From this time till now the State has

owned three-fourths and individuals one-fourth of this road.

On the 16th of August, 1895, the President and Board of Directors, by authority of law, leased the road to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, beginning January 1, 1896, in consideration of the payment by the lessee of 6½ per cent, upon the capital stock for the first six years and 7 per cent, for the remainder of the term, and in addition the sum of \$6.000 per annum to cover organization expenses, to pay taxes, etc. The State holds 30,002 shares of the stock of this road, valued at about \$5,300,000, on which it receives an annual income of \$210,014.

The presidents of the company, named in the order of their service, were Hons. John M. Morehead of Guilford, Charles F. Fisher of Rowan, Paul C. Cameron of Orange, Josiah Turner, Sr., of Orange, W. A. Smith of Johnston. Thomas M. Holt of Alamance, Lee S. Overman of Rowan, S. B. Alexander of Mecklenburg, J. F. Kornegay of Wayne, R. M. Norment of Robeson, J. L. Armstrong of New Hanover, and H. G. Chatham, the present incumbent, of Surry.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin of Orange, for more than thirty years secretary and treasurer of the company, rendered faithful and valuable service.

The directorate of the company has been composed since its organization of some of the most distinguished men in North Carolina. The present Board is: Hon. J. R. McClelland, State proxy; Hons. H. G.

Chatham, President; L. Banks Holt, L. M. Michaux, W. H. Williams, George P. Pell, V. E. Turner, C. S. Penn, C. M. Cooke, Jr.; D. H. McLean, Secretary and Treasurer. The directors on the part of the private stockholders are: Gen. R. F. Hoke, Col. Benehan Cameron, W. E. Holt and Hugh McRae.

Gen. R. F. Hoke has been for many years a prominent member of the Board of Directors, and by his faithfulness, industry and efficiency has

contributed largely to the success of the road.

When the present Board of Dirctors took charge of the affairs of the company under Governor Aycock's administration they found a debt of ten thousand dollars. The November report of the Secretary and Treasurer now shows this indebtedness fully paid and the sum of \$4.911.96 to the credit of the company in the banks of deposit. Promptly on the first day of January and July of each year the lessee, the Southern Railway Company, pays the rental due, and this is as promptly paid by the Board of Directors to the State Treasurer and the private stockholders. The experts' reports show the physical condition of the road to be good, and the market value of the stock bears flattering evidence that the hopes of the founders of this great property have found prosperous fruition.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

H. C. Brown, Clerk.

Commissioners: Franklin McNeill, chairman; Sam. L. Rogers, E. C. Beddingfield. H. C. Brown, clerk. Miss E. G. Riddick, stenographer. The offices of the Commission are located in the Agricultural building.

The offices of the Commission are located in the Agricultural building. The Commission is a court of record, vested with judicial and administrative powers, with general supervision over all railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steam-boat, canal, water-works and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain.

It is authorized to hear and adjust complaints, to fix and revise tariffs

of all railroads and all other transportation companies.

The Commission is a board of appraisers and assessors for all the

railroads and other corporations mentioned above.

The Commission is also a State tax commission, having and exercising general supervision over the tax-listers and assessing officers of the State.

There are 185 banks in the State, over which the Commission has supervision. The Commission has authority to appoint bank examiners, whose duties are to examine the various banks of the State and report to the Commission.

Building and loan associations are also under the supervision of the

Commission.

COMPLAINTS.

Two thousand three hundred and forty-eight complaints have been brought before the Commission, three hundred and sixty filed during the past year. These complaints consisted principally of overcharges, discriminations, freight service, failure of railroad companies to provide cars for transporting freights, storage charges, petitions for depots and sidings.

When the complaint is filed the attention of the company complained against is called to the cause of the complaint, and if the matter be such that cannot be settled by correspondence alone, the officers of the company complained against are cited to appear. In a large majority of instances these claims are amicably settled to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned and without cost to the complainant; others have, however, required hearings. Union and other stations have been established all along the various lines of railroads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the office has been voluminous—many inquiries touching taxation and matters pertaining to corporations, etc. Shippers have found that by applying to this office they can be advised of the

proper freight rates and of the rules governing the transportation of freight to and from all points, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity. Much correspondence is necessary in the preparation of cases—the gathering of such statistics as are contemplated by law. All of this involves a vast amount of labor and correspondence.

The records of the office show that there were 19,900 letters written and mailed from the office for the past year alone, and 900,000 words of testimony taken down by the stenographers in cases before the Com-

mission for same period.

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND STREET RAILWAY PROPERTY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

In the year 1890, the year before the Commission was established, the railroad properties of the State were valued at \$12,321,704; in the year 1904 the Commission assessed and valued the properties of railroads and other corporations as mentioned below at \$74,542,026.

The valuations are as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

	Mileo	ige.	Total
Companics.	Main Line.		
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	947.83	171.09	\$24,454,014.00
Seaboard Air Line Railway	612.12	104.46	12,500,000.00
Southern Railway-owned lines	589.41	76.03	14,735,250.00
Southern Railway-leased lines	690.15	106.19	11,575,339.00
Miscellaneous railroads	963.58	75.68	6,216,370.61
Total ,	3,803.09	533.45	\$69,480,973.61
Western Union Telegraph Company.	\$ 92	7,924.00	
Telephone companies		3,702.00	
Southern Express Company		2,109.00	
The Pullman Company		3,401.52	
Electric light and gas companies	50	3,860.00	
Street railway companies		4,190.00	
Water-works companies	40	1,125.00	
Steam-boat companies	17	9,605.00	
Bridge and canal companies		1,104.00	
Refrigerator companies	10	4,032.00	
Total			5,061,052.52
Grand total			\$74,542,026.13

COST OF ROADS, FUNDED DEBT AND CAPITAL STOCK.

	Cost of Road.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.
Atlantic Coast Line \$	31,246,147.92	\$9,426,912.00	\$17,818,827
Seaboard Air Line	9,560,442.40	15,246,891.00	13,453,293
Southern Railway	49,401,010.93	26,229,619.85	24,925,216
Miscellaneous roads	12,482,254.66	10,544,912.42	6,563,116
Grand total, all roads\$	102,689,855.91	\$61,448,335.27	\$62,760,452

TAXES PAID.

Atlantic Coast Line\$244,540
Seaboard Air Line
Southern Railway 263,105
Miscellaneous roads
Total of all roads\$685,915

EMPLOYEES.

Atlantic Coast Line		 			 					 				4,779
Seaboard Air Line.					 					 				2,780
Southern Railway .		 			 					 				4,801
Miscellaneous roads										 				2,292
Total employees	3.						 			 				14.652

The average wages paid are as follows:

Atlantic Coast Line.—Engineers, \$4.20 per day; firemen, \$1.38; conductors, \$2.90; machinists, \$2.98; carpenters, \$2.12.

Southern Railway.—Engineers, \$4.42 per day; firemen, \$1.84; conductors, \$3.10; machinists, \$2.32; carpenters, \$2.

Seaboard Air Line.—Engineers, \$4.27 per day; firemen, \$1.53; conductors, \$2.76; machinists, \$2.32; carpenters, \$2.

TOTAL AMOUNT PAID RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE.

													\$1,967,722 $1,105,752$
													2,201.619
													418,320

RAILROAD MILEAGE AND TERMINALS.

	Term	Terminals.	Mileage
Name of Road.	From-	To-	North Carolina.
Atlantic Coast Line	Garysburg, N. C. Wadesboro, N. C. Wilmington, N. C.	Richmond, Va. Florence, S. C.	7.03 14.27 63.33
•	Boardman and Chadbourn, N. C. Tarboro, N. C.	Conway, S. C	25.00 66.11 21.38
	Wilmington, N. C. Sanford, N. C. Parkton, N. C.	Weldon, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. Bennettsville, S. C.	116.40
	Warsaw, N. C. Goldsboro, N. C. Rocky Mount, N. C. Parmele, N. C.		13.43 21.50 19.20 25.39
	Contentnea, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. Halifax, N. C. Rocky Mount, N. C.	Via Fayetteville to S. C. State Line New Bern, N. C. Kinston, N. C. Plymouth, N. C.	116.20 86.21 85.82 68.27
			946.32
Southern Railway— Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line— Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio— Atlantic and Danville— Atlantic and Yadkin—	Charlotte, N. C. Charlotte, N. C. Danville, Va. Mount Airy, N. C.	Atlanta, Ga. Statesville, N. C. Portsmouth, Va. Sanford, N. C. Ramseur, N. C.	43.19 45.00 22.00 130.95
Asheville and Spartanburg Danville, Mocksville and Southwestern High Poin, Randleman, Ashboro and Southern Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta North Garolina Caraleigh Branch North and South Carolina		Madison, N. C. Spartanburg, S. C. Cascade Junction, Va. Ashboro, N. C. Augusta, Ga. Charlotte, N. C. Caraleigt, N. C. Copper Mines, N. C.	11.39 41.92 7.80 7.80 26.78 11.48 223.20 2.70 3.73

63.51 100.15 49.83 12.72 42.73 62.80 10.14 20.36 125.48 122.16 41.00	1,289.26	264.60 41.40 14.40 10.00 10.573 96.20 7 00 32.30 18.29 17.00 2.40	611.52	56.00 4.00 4.00 40.05 95.00 13.10 23.10 20.16 39.67 18.58 17.70 17.70 86.74
Mooresville, N. C. Wilkesboro, N. C. Clarksville, V. G. Barwylle, V. G. Canden, S. C. Cangel, Hill, N. C. Paint Rock, N. C. Nurphy, N. C. Norwood, N. C.	1	Rutherfordton, N. C. Henderson, N. C. Atlanta, Ga. Louishure, N. C. Gibson, N. C. Gibson, N. C. Petersburg, Va. Petersburg, Va. Rotter Line, Va. Portsmouth, C. Petersburg, Va. Rotter Line, Va. Chersw, S. C.		Ashboro, N. C. Jackson Springs, N. C. Morehadili, N. C. Moreheadili, N. C. Sanford, N. C. Sanford, N. C. Dunn, N. C. Dunn, N. C. Chester, S. C. Chester, S. C. Towards Chowan River, N. C. St. And M. C. St. Chester, N. C. St. Chester, N. C. St. Chester, N. C. St. And M. C.
Winston-Salem, N. C. Greensboro, N. C. Durham, N. C. Oxford, N. C. Marion, N. C. Marion, N. C. Statesville, N. C. Statesville, N. C. Salisbury, N. C. Salisbury, N. C.		Wilmington, N. C. Monree, N. C. Monree, N. C. Monree, N. C. Moneure, N. C. Radeigh, N. C. Radeigh, N. C. Radeigh, N. C. Redeigh, N. C. Wetlon, N. C. Bridge, N. C. Bridge, N. C. Bridge, N. C. Bridge, N. C.		Aberdeen, N. C. West End, N. C. Aberdeen, N. C. Aberdeen, N. C. Goldsborn, N. C. Murphy, N. C. Length, N. C. Length, N. C. Length, N. C. Length, N. C. Camerin, N. C. Camer
North Carolina Midland Northwestern North Carolina Oxford and Clarksville Oxford and Henderson Piedmont South Carolina and Georgia State University Statesville and Western Western North Carolina.		Seaboard Air Line		Miscellaneous Roads— Abertlean and Ashboro Alantic and Worth Carolina— Atlantic and Western— Caldwell and Northern— Carolina and Northern— Carolina and Northern— Carolina and Northern— Carolina and Antanda— Carthage— C

RAILROAD MILEAGE AND TERMINALS-CONTINUED.

	Term	Terminals.	Mileage
Name of Road.	From-	To-	North Carolina.
Miscellaneous Roads—Continued. East Garolina East Tennessee and Western North Carolina	Tarboro, N. C.	Farmville, N. C. Johnson City, Va.	3.00
Egypt. Lawndale Linville River Mount Airy and Eastern New Hanover Transit (Ompany	Cumnock, N. C. Schencks, N. C. Cranberry, N. C. Mount Airy, N. C. Wilmington, N. C.	Colon, N. C. Lawndale, N. C. Saginaw, N. C. Kibler, Va. Carolina Beach, N. C.	8.6.5.0.4 888888
Norfolk and Southern	Bell Haven, N. C., via Eden- ton, N. C.	Norfolk, Va.	82.76
Notiols and Western— Roanoke and Southern Division— Lynchburg and Durham Division———————————————————————————————————	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Roanoke, Va.	45.65
Northampton and Hertford	Gumberry, N. C. Dickerson, N. C.	Jackson, N. C. Oxford, N. C.	9.00
Raleigh and Cape Fear	Red Springs, N. C.	Lillington, N. C	\$1.50 17.50
South and WesternSuffolk and Carolina	Johnson City, Tenn.	Booneford, N. C	89.80
Transylvania Warrenton	Warren Plains, N. C.	Toxaway, N. C.	41.36
Washington and Plymouth Wellington and Powellsville	Washington, N. C.	Plymouth, N. C.	883
Total			963.58
Grand total			3,810.68

ACCIDENTS.

	Killed.	Injured.
Atlantic Coast Line	. 20	414
Southern Railway	63	956
Seaboard Air Line	. 32	186
Miscellaneous roads	5	31
Total	. 120	1,657

EARNING AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

	Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
Atlantic Coast Line \$	4,867,957.49	\$2,924,840.86
Southern Railway	8,722,184.21	5,846,296.91
	2,982,117.10	1,963,692.67
Miscellaneous	2,038,556.59	1,402,237.08
Total	18.610,815,39	\$12,136,977.52

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent.

The law creating and establishing the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb was passed in 1891, and the school was opened in October, 1894, with 102 pupils and eight teachers, and two industrial departments. Last session there were 242 pupils, twenty-one teachers, and five industrial departments. Almost every community in the State has been represented in the school, many of whom have completed the course prescribed by law and have entered into various pursuits, making independent livings. A number have been prepared for and entered college at Washington, and pursued the course with credit to themselves and to this school. This school has trained young teachers and sent them out to twelve different States.

Almost half of the pupils are taught by oral method—as large a per cent, as most of the leading schools put into this department. In this department the children, though totally deaf, are taught by speech, and to speak, taking the same course of study as is taught by the sign or manual method. We do not claim to give perfectly natural speech, but it is intelligible speech, and serves the purpose of communication to a great advantage to the deaf themselves.

Industrial work for the boys includes woodwork and earpentry, shoemaking, printing and typesetting, and farming and gardening. The girls are taught general domestic work, sewing and dressmaking, and cooking. All this industrial work is done under competent teachers, and

many of the pupils have gone out well-prepared to make their own living.

The school operates a well-regulated farm, upon which boys are given practical instruction in actual work on the farm, preparing the soil, planting, cultivating and harvesting. We do not claim to go into the science of agriculture, but give an opportunity to acquire the practical part of work on a farm. The school owns a herd of dairy cows, which furnish a bountiful supply of wholesome milk. The garden produces in abundance, and the school is furnished therefrom with fresh vegetables and small fruits. The school puts up its own canned goods, thus enabling us to give the children good fare at a moderate cost. In connection with the farm a fine herd of Berkshire hogs are kept, some of which are high-grade imported individuals.

At the opening of the present session a department of primary handicraft was opened, in which the younger boys are taught primary industrial work, and every child in school is taught free-hand drawing.

There are many deaf children of school age in the State who have never been in school—perhaps nearly two hundred. If all should come we could not admit them. We should, however, have a compulsory attendance law and provide for all.

We earnestly ask that every one interested in the welfare of the deaf children of the State send the name of any deaf child, not in school, to

the Superintendent of the School at Morganton, N. C.

Board of Directors—A. C. Miller, President; M. F. Morphew, Frank Thompson, N. B. Broughton, W. C. Dowd, J. C. Seagle, M. H. Holt.

Superintendent—E. McK. Goodwin.

Steward—George L. Phifer.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

JAMES MCKEE, M. D., Superintendent.

The State Hospital at Raleigh is the State's first genuinely charitable offspring it ever had. It had its conception in the mind of that highly enlightened humanitarian, Miss Dorothea Dix. Her effort to bring about its development is a part of the old Commonwealth's history, as it is the history of other States. This good woman never relinquished her efforts in any State until her purpose was accomplished.

This place is called Dix Hill in honor of her memory, and the site was purchased by a commission of gentlemen under an act of the General Assembly ratified on January 29, 1849. This building was completed in 1856 and at a cost of \$184,938.58, a most elegant and well-built structure, and one of the most valuable pieces of property owned by the State.

The original design was that of a cross, with the main building 116 feet long, 80 feet 8 inches wide and 86 feet 2 inches from the first floor to

the top of the dome, and an arcade 80 feet 8 inches long and 26 feet 24 inches wide. The wings are each 325 feet long, 40 feet 8 inches wide and 50 feet high at right angles.

This was intended for 224 patients, but by the building of two annexes to these wings after the dormitory style and the placing of two patients

in a certain number of rooms, 405 patients are cared for.

There are 175 acres belonging to the Hospital, but only sixty are used for gardening and farm products. The balance of the land is taken up by the buildings, including the Hospital, laundry, boiler-house, woodshed, steward's house, engineer's house and the barn.

Notwithstanding that the original act to purchase property provided that "there should be upon the premises an unfailing supply of wholesome water," yet the water became so contaminated by the increase of population upon its banks that the Legislature made an appropriation to connect this Hospital with the Wake Water Company, and we are at present getting pure, wholesome water from this company. The tract is most conveniently situated for receiving supplies of fuel by means of the switch with the Caraleigh branch of the Southern Railway.

The daily average of patients is noted in the biennial report for the year 1902 as 442, and the percentage of cures upon admissions 74, the highest percentage of cures in the Hospital ever recorded, the highest previously having reached 68, and the mortality was six per cent. of the number treated. The first patient was admitted February 22, 1856, and the number admitted and treated from that date to this—that is, August

16, 1904-is 4,096.

The cost of maintaining these patients per capita has ranged from as high as \$300 down to \$135. The present per capita cost for maintaining patients is \$170.65, and this seemingly high per capita cost is due to the exceedingly high prices of provisions, and the cost of living in general, and to the inadequate amount of land surrounding the Hospital. The Superintendent claims that with an additional acreage of land the patients would be more benefitted, and the per capita cost would be lessened.

The Hospital is constantly crowded, especially in the female department, with a great number of applications on file, though an arrangement has been made with the authorities of the State Hospital at Morganton to relieve it by taking thirty-six applications from the file, and

others if possible.

This institution has been the means of bestowing many blessings and dispensing good to the afflicted and giving relief to families, and it should still continue to give protection to the public and subserve the purpose for which it was built.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

P. L. MURPHY, M. D., Superintendent.

The State Hospital at Morganton, formerly the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, was authorized by an act of Assembly ratified March 20, 1875. The Legislature appointed the building commissioners and appropriated \$75,000 "to provide another asylum for the insane of North Carolina."

The erection of the building began the next year, 1876, the commissioners having purchased 200 acres of land near Morganton for the pur-

The Legislature of 1877 limited the building began by the commissioners to the completion of one wing, the south. This was finished and occupied early in 1883. The Legislature of that year ordered the completion of the north wing. This was occupied in 1886. The site and the building as it stood in 1886 had cost the State about \$435,000. It was supposed to furnish accommodation for 425 patients, though 500 were crowded in it.

It was soon seen that this room was insufficient to care for all the insane in the Western Hospital district, which included the counties of Person, Durham, Chatham, Moore and Richmond and all west of these. Subsequently Durham and Chatham were placed in the eastern district.

The board of directors, with savings made and a special appropriation of \$12,000 in 1893, erected further accommodations for 250 patients. These improvements cost about \$72,000. These were finished in 1896. Nothing further was done to enlarge the Hospital till 1899, when \$20,000 was given to begin a "colony" for men and a building for women. In 1901 \$110,000 was appropriated to complete these and to increase further the water supply. Only \$100,000 of this was available. buildings and one now in course of erection for twenty-five men will increase the capacity 300 patients, so that now the Hospital has room for 1,025 patients, soon to be increased to 1,050.

The Board had a bare building in 1883, with no fire protection, no ont-houses, rough grounds and sterile lands. They believed that the protection of the patients and the property required the expenditure of means they had in hand. An ample barn, with stables, storerooms and other out-buildings, were erected, the grounds were beautified, the land enriched by proper cultivation, a large reservoir was made, fire-pump installed, with pipe, hydrants, hase, etc. A graded macadamized road was constructed to the railroad station, orchards and vineyards set out and 400 acres of land adjoining the original holdings of the institution were purchased. As the Hospital stands to-day, it has eost less than \$700,000. It could not be duplicated for \$1,250,000. This, with the increased fertility of the land, the beautifying of the grounds, makes this property of the State worth, at a conservative estimate,

\$1,500,000. This increased value is due in a great measure to the labor of the patients. The water supply is ample for 1,500 patients. The Hospital owns the whole water-shed, about 800 acres, thus securing pure water. It is a gravity system, brought from the South Mountains,

five miles away.

The appropriation for the last two years was \$125,000 per annum. This was considered inadequate and the board declined to occupy the new buildings to their capacity. The Governor and his council, in February, 1904, agreed to supply any deficiencies up to \$12,000 if the board would fill the wards. Since then the new house has been rapidly filling with women from all parts of the State. The Hospital at Raleigh being overrun with female applicants, it was decided for the present and for women to ignore geographical lines as far as possible.

On the first of September there were 1,012 patients on the rolls, with

about forty unoccupied beds in the women's department.

The wards for men are full. The expenditures for the year will be within the available means at the disposal of the institution. This includes the \$12,000 placed to its credit by the Governor and council.

Probably not half of this \$12,000 will be needed.

It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the amount needed for support for the next two years, because it cannot be known what the expenses for the year will be, but a fair estimate would be, with the information now at hand, that \$145,000 per annum will be required for the present population.

The boilers, which have been in use for over twenty years, are rapidly

giving out; new ones must be had; these will cost about \$6,000.

An amusement hall is another necessity. This will cost \$5,000.

For the proper support and care of the patients now in the Hospital

it will require \$150,500 per annum.

The Hospital, in round numbers, has beds for 400 men and 600 women. There should be erected accommodations for at least 150 men. It is believed that the majority of these beds should be supplied by the erection of inexpensive colony buildings, but to carry out this idea successfully more land must be had.

All these questions will be further discussed by future reports.

STATE LIBRARY.

M. O. Sherrill, Librarian.

In October, 1899, Mr. Wyche re-classified and catalogued the State Library under the Dewey card system; at the same time he took an inventory of the books on hand, and reported 22,617 volumes, not includ-

ing pamphlets or Colonial and State Records.

Since October, 1899, up to the 20th of May, 1904, we have added to the Library from all sources 13,837 volumes, making a total of 36,454 volumes in the main Library, not including pamphlets, State and Colonial Records, North Carolina Regimental Histories, Moore's Rosters, or Grandfather's Tales. Neither does the above number include the books in the House and Senate libraries. In addition to the above list of books, we had on the 20th of May, 1904, 1,847 bound volumes of newspapers, ranging from 1791 up to 1904.

It will be patent to all that the North Carolina State Library has become of great importance and value as a reference library. The rapid growth of the Library brings with it increased labor and responsibilities to the Librarian and his assistant. The importance and value of the State Library is becoming more and more appreciated by the general public. In addition to the numerous letters asking for information, persons from other States have spent much time in the Library searching our records. Also young men of our own State, students of Johns Hopkins, Columbia University and other institutions have spent weeks in our State Library gathering historical information not to be had anywhere else. A lady from Connecticut who spent some time here stated that she had found data here in our Library that she failed to find in the Congressional Library at Washington City. These matters are mentioned to let our people know what an important library we have here in North Carolina. We are greatly in need of more room The section of the Library cut off during wherein to store our books. Governor Carr's administration for an office for the Bureau of Labor was a mistake. It is too small for that office, and we need it badly for the State Library. North Carolina has thousands of dollars invested in books (many that could not be replaced) in the State and Supreme Court Libraries, in a building that is not at all safe as against fire. This ought not to be so; the State ought to have her valuable books and records in fire-proof buildings.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

MISS DAISY DENSON. Secretary.

State Constitution, Article XI, Sec. 7:

"Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement."

Accordingly the General Assembly, at its first session, passed a law entitled "An act providing for a Board of Public Charities and pre-

scribing the duties thereof."-Laws of 1868-'69, chapter 170.

Through non-election by the General Assembly to the annually recurring vacancies, and the failure of several Governors to fill the same, the Board was in a dormant state, when the necessity for investigation into the affairs of the State Hospital, Raleigh, called the attention of Governor Daniel G. Fowle to the need of such a Board. He appointed the following gentlemen to fill the existing vacancies: Messrs. E. Burke Haywood, M. D. President: Lawrence J. Haughton, Esq., James P. Sawyer, Esq., Capt. W. A. Bobbitt, and Charles Duffy, Jr., M. D.

They assembled at the Capitol on the first Tuesday in October. 1889, as

provided in the act, section 2, Laws of 1868-'69.

Duly organized, they proceeded to elect as Secretary Capt. C. B. Denson, who had served on the Board from 1873 to 1878, and who continued in the position of Secretary until his death, January 15, 1903.

On account of his professional duties, Dr. Haywood retired as Chairman, June 6, 1891. Dr. Charles Duffy succeeding him and administering the affairs of the Board from then until his resignation, July 6, 1904.

Other members have been J. T. Reid, Wesley N. Jones, S. W. Reid and W. A. Blair. Mr. Blair, now senior member as to appointment, is Chairman of the present Board. Members are, E. L. Haughton, Esq., Pollocksville; W. F. Craig, Esq., Marion; Carey J. Hunter. Esq., Raleigh,

and A. C. McAllister, Esq., Ashboro.

Upon the organization of the Board in 1889 an inspection of the laws disclosed the fact that there was no appropriation available for printing or other expenses necessary to secure data from all the counties of the State in reference to their penal and charitable institutions. This doubtless explains the dormant state of the previous Board. Determined to fulfill the mission entrusted to them by the State, the Board proceeded "to make bricks without straw." The President assigned the State institutions to the several members, also the county institutions of their residence for inspection and supervision. The Secretary was authorized to prepare suitable inquiries to be used in the investigation of the con-

struction and management of the institutions and the condition of the inmates. The expenses of postage, etc., were defrayed by the members, the Secretary freely giving his services from October, 1889, to the legislative session of 1891. An act was then passed to "Increase the powers of the Board of Public Charities."

Laws of 1891, chapter 491:

Sec. 2. "That the Board of Public Charities shall receive no compensation for their services but their actual expenses, which, with all office expenses and the printing of necessary blanks, shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor."

Sec. 3. "That each and every officer and employee of any charitable or penal institution of the State who shall fail, upon request, to afford said Board proper facilities for the examination of any of said institutions shall be subject to the penalties contained in section two thousand

three hundred and forty-one of The Code."

The work and responsibilities have steadily increased with the ever-growing philanthropic movements in the State. Contrast the report of 1889 with that of 1903-'04. In 1889 six State institutions and those of four counties were inspected and made reports. In 1903-'04, fifteen years later, all the State institutions, every county home and jail in the ninety-seven counties, twenty-five convict camps, reports of the poor from the County Commissioners, one private hospital for the care of nervous and insane patients licensed by the Board (Laws of 1899, sec. 60, chap. 1), and in the field of private benevolence eleven orphanages, including those aided by the State, twenty-one private hospitals and miscellaneous charities for the relief of suffering humanity. State institutions have been inspected by committees appointed by the chairman, inspections being made at the time of the regular meetings. These are held, according to the act, on the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October in the office of the Board, State Capitol.

The influence of their work is seen in the gradually improving condition of all county homes and jails, in the establishment of a separate institution for the deaf and dumb at Morganton, in the increased accommodation for the insane, in the popular movement for an industrial school or reformatory, and especially in their untiring efforts. in so far as the present limited capacity of the institutions will permit, to see that all the unfortunate shall participate in the charities of the State.

It is an advisory board without executive power. It is non-partisan. Its members receive no pecuniary remuneration; their reward is a fair conscience in the impartial discharge of the duty with which their mother, North Carolina, has charged them. In confiding to their care her dependent, defective and delinquent classes, she has honored them and they have shown themselves worthy of the trust.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

W. J. HICKS, Superintendent.

The Oxford orphan Asylum was established in 1872 by the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina.

Its mission is to provide the necessities of life for destitute homeless children, and to give them a care and training which will help to make

them useful citizens, men and women of character.

The benefits of the institution have never been a

The benefits of the institution have never been restricted to the children of Masons, but they are open to all white orphan children of North Carolina, not under six years of age (seldom over fourteen), who are really destitute and homeless. A great majority or its beneficiaries are not the children of Masons.

During the thirty-two years of its existence nearly twenty-three hundred boys and girls have been under its care, and many of these are now

most valuable members of society.

At present about two hundred and fifty children are in the institution, and it is hoped that the number can be very soon increased to three hundred or more.

The children are offered the opportunity and are in many cases led to acquire a good English education, skill in the industrial branches, and are given moral and religious instruction.

Industrial training is received in cottages, kitchen, sewing-rooms, laundry, shoeshop, printing office, woodworking shop, dairy, Oxford Furniture Factory and on the farm. Every child is, during the school term, in school at least a half of each day.

Most of the industrial duties of the institution are performed by the

children under proper direction and instruction.

The State of North Carolina co-operates with the Masons in the maintenance of this worthy work for helpless children by appropriating ten thousand dollars annually. This is generally conceded to be a wise, judicious, economical use of the public funds.

The State is represented upon the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum by three members, appointed by the Governor at the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina. An annual report from the institution is made to the Governor by the director.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS, Secretary.

The State Board of Health owes its origin and, for several of its first years, largely its financial support, to the patriotic and self-sacrificing devotion of the late Thomas F. Wood, M. D., of Wilmington, who can with truth be called the father of sanitation in North Carolina.

In the legislation originating with Dr. Wood and later fostered and secured by the Board, the principle of local home rule has been strictly The unit of sanitation is the County Sanitary Committee, composed of the Board of County Commissioners and two registered physicians-one appointed by the chairman of the said board, and one by the mayor of the county town. This sanitary committee is charged with "the immediate care and responsibility of the health interests of their county." They are required to elect a county superintendent of health, who is the executive officer of the committee and whose duties are defined in the act relating to the Board of Health (chapter 214, Laws 1893).

The functions of the State Board of Health are purely advisory. Executive powers and duties would require a large appropriation. general statement of the same is set forth in section 3 of the act. work of the Board is necessarily chiefly educational in character. principal agency employed for this purpose is the publication of a monthly bulletin-which, we are gratified to state, is said to be one of the best of its class published in the country. Besides the routine tabulated statement of the prevalence and location of the various diseases. especially of the communicable class, and of the mortuary statistics of the principal cities and towns, it contains articles, original and selected, bearing on the prevention of disease. This bulletin is sent to every physician in the State and is a valuable medium of communication with the medical profession, upon whom in the last analysis the effective work in disease prevention as well as cure depends.

In addition to the monthly bulletin a number of special bulletins or health pamphlets have been prepared and widely distributed. them are "Disposal of Garbage," "Instructions for Quarantine and Disinfection," "Importance of the Disinfection of the Bowel Discharges in Typhoid Fever," "The Prevention of Tuberculosis," "Drinking Water in Its Relation to Malarial Diseases," and "Causes and Prevention of Consumption." The article on drinking water and malaria was published in The Sanitarian, the leading health journal of America, and was favorably noticed by newspapers all over the country. Its distribution in the State was largely instrumental in promoting the substitution of driven wells, bored wells and cisterns for the shallow open wells in our eastern counties, thereby greatly improving the health conditions in that section.

The Committee on Water Legislation of the American Public Health Association, in its report at the 1901 meeting, placed North Carolina,

with only three other States, in the first class in this respect. securing the passage of an "Act to Protect Water Supplies," which requires a chemical analysis quarterly and a bacteriological analysis monthly of public water supplies, the Board has safeguarded, as far as practicable, the people using such supplies against typhoid fever. especially such epidemics as those of Plymouth and Butler, Pa., with 1,100 and 1,400 cases respectively in a population of 8,000 and 18,000. By a provision in this act the State Board is authorized to have made in its own laboratory the monthly biological analyses required, and to charge therefor \$5. This has enabled the Board to effect an arrangement with the Department of Agriculture by which it pays half the salary of their biologist and has the work done in their laboratory. In this way it not only keeps watch and ward over the public water supplies, but also makes analyses of country wells and springs suspected of causing typhoid fever, which is chiefly a rural disease; of throat exudations in suspected diphtheria; of blood in malarial fever; of sputum in tuberculosis, and of faces in hook-worm diseases. This work, however, has come to be too voluminous for our resources, and the laboratory must have an appropriation from the general treasury of at least \$1,200 or \$1,500 to supplement the income from the water companies.

As an illustration of the effect of this work in the saving of life and the prevention of sickness, let us take typhoid fever. Every year there are in our State about one thousand deaths from this disease and nine thousand cases which recover. According to the health authorities of the State of New York, each life is valued at \$5,000, and some authorities place it at a higher figure. But we will be conservative and say \$2.000, which is but little more than the price of a first-class slave in ante-bellum times. Allowing three months of incapacity for work for those who recover, the total loss of time for the nine thousand who recover would be 27,000 months. Without taking into consideration funeral expenses, doctors' bills, cost of medicine, the time of nurses and the sorrow and distress occasioned by death and sickness, the loss to the State annually from this one disease, valuing the 27,000 months time lost at only \$12 a month, is over \$5,000,000. Now, if the Board of Health, by the prompt notification of the contamination of water supplies and by its instruction as to precautions in other respects, is the means of saving one life and nine cases of fever, it saves to the State \$5,000-two and a half times the amount of its appropriation.

Since January, 1898, small-pox has been widely prevalent in the State, the total number of cases reported to May 1, 1904, being 17,105, with 400 deaths and incidentally much injury to business. It is safe to say that but for repeated instruction through the bulletin, by personal correspondence and by sending small-pox experts to inspect communities the ravages of this louthsome disease would have been much greater.

In conclusion, we make the claim with all confidence that the benefit derived by the people from the meagre appropriation of \$2,000 to the State Board of Health is far greater than from the same amount otherwise appropriated in any manner whatsoever.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.

JAMES B. DUDLEY, President.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by the General Assembly by an Act ratified March 9, 1891. Temporary quarters for the school were secured in Raleigh until the fall of 1893, when the school was permanently located at its present site in Greensboro. · has the following buildings, viz., a main building, used for recitation rooms and administration purposes; ten rooms of the building are used for lodging purposes; a dormitory consisting of thirty-four rooms, each of which can accommodate two lodgers. The lodging accommodation will therefore provide for about two hundred students. A greater number, however, is secured each year, as the school arranges to secure accommodations from private families in the city. The college also has a mechanical building, in which may be found well-equipped shops, where blacksmithing, tinning, carpentering, broom-making and other useful branches of labor are taught. The agricultural department has rooms in the main building for theoretical instruction in agricultural subjects. with a dairy, two barns, a farm of a hundred acres, not including the twenty-five acres of the campus. Upon the farm corn, cotton, potatoes, strawberries, broom-corn and wheat are raised. Upon the campus beans, tomatoes, peas and other light crops are cultivated.

The following values are given:

Buildings			 																	\$45,000
Apparatus																				
Grounds .																				
Library .																				
Live stock	C						 	 	 	 	. ,	 	 							3,200

\$89,700

Total acreage, 125; under cultivation. 120.

The college receives from the National Government \$8,250 per annum. This fund cannot be used for purchase of land, erection of building or for the payment of officers' salaries, but must be used for instruction purposes, such as the pay for teachers or for the purpose of equipment for class-room work.

The school receives from the State \$7.500 per annum, which has been used for the erection of buildings, the purchase of a \$5,000 farm and the payment of such current expenses of the school which cannot be

directly charged to the expenses of teaching.

The usual attendance of the school is about one hundred students per session, who represent almost every section of the State. Five classes have been graduated from the school. We are sending out young men who are doing well in agriculture and mechanical pursuits. Under the excellent management of the Hon. A. M. Scales, President of the Board of Trustees, the college is out of debt and in good condition. Its increas-

ing popularity and usefulness are seriously hampered by the great need of a dormitory, which the students, under President Dudley and the faculty, are striving to secure.

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

H. H. Brimley, Commissioner-General North Carolina Exhibit.

The exhibit at St. Louis was by far the most creditable the State has ever made, and that in the face of adverse circumstances. Owing to the many other calls on it for special appropriations, the last Legislature only felt able to appropriate a maximum of ten thousand dollars for exploiting our resources at the Exposition, and none of that was to be available until at least five thousand dollars in private subscriptions had been secured, and then to become available dollar for dollar with outside subscriptions up to the maximum. But with the help given by the Board of Agriculture, through its members and employees and through the State Museum, by the State Geological Survey through its chief and employees, and by the connection of the board's secretary and the State Geologist with the management of the Exposition, results out of proportion to the expenditures were obtained.

In all the exhibits the installation and decoration had to be carried out in the most inexpensive manner, and for that reason the superficial appearance of the exhibits was not as attractive as that of some other State displays that cost from five to fifty times as much. Severe drought in the apple sections last year, and the late date at which any money became available (September), caused great embarrassment in the getting up of the agricultural and horticultural exhibits, and they were not what they would have been under more favorable conditions. Nevertheless the displays were good and very creditable under the circumstances.

In the special tobacco section North Carolina showed up well and attracted a great deal of attention by her show of bright leaf and of manufactured products. In special cotton, too, a fine lot of samples was shown, both in lint and seed. But in cotton and tobacco the exhibit of manufactured goods was not what it would have been under different conditions, as the high price of the former and the low price of the latter had demoralized the trade to such an extent that it was a very hard matter to interest manufacturers to the point of making a show of their goods.

In forestry, in fish and game and in mining and metallurgy the State was well to the front, and no apologies are needed for those exhibits. The displays in these departments were equal or superior to those made by any other States, and the best North Carolina has ever made anywhere along these lines. Altogether it may be safely said that North Carolina made a better show on a nominal expenditure of twenty thou-

sand dollars than any other State made on twice the amount.

THE STATE'S PRISON.

J. S. MANN, Superintendent.

This institution is situated about one mile west of Raleigh, and is estimated to have cost, in labor and material, more than a million and a quarter of dollars. It is controlled by a board of five directors, consisting of B. F. Aycock, chairman; W. E. Crosland, J. G. Hackett, J. P. Kerr and J. T. Hooks.

Its population on July 1, 1904, was: Whites, 151; colored, 525;

Indian, 1; total, 677.

The Prison has received no State aid since January 1, 1901, but has been maintained entirely by its earnings, which are derived from the cultivation of the State farm and from brick-making, and from contract The State farm is situated near Tillery, in Halifax county, contains 7,000 acres, 6,000 of which are in cultivation, but about 2,000 of which are unsafe lowland, subject to overflow by the Roanoke river. The brick plant is situated at the Central Prison, and was installed in 1903, superseding the old method of making brick by hand. tentiary brick are in ready demand, and a much larger quantity than is now made could be readily sold. A large per cent. of the present earnings is derived from contract work. Able-bodied convicts are readily placed on railroad building and other similar works at a dollar each They are, of course, kept exclusively under State control. The earnings of the Prison since 1901 and up to the present time, September 1st, have exceeded the expenditures by about \$90,000, \$61,000 of which has been invested in North Carolina four per cent. bonds, the There are no debts existremainder consisting of cash and cash items.

The population of the Prison for the past several years has been gradually but constantly decreasing. This has been due chiefly to the good-roads movement in the State and the organization of chain-gangs in many of the counties, where all able-bodied convicts from these and neighboring counties, except for long terms, are sent to work upon public highways. The long-term convicts, as well as the infirm and females, are usually committed to the Prison. This decrease in population has been more marked in the past year than heretofore because of the road laws recently enacted and put in force in the counties having a large negro population. To deprive the Prison of its productive labor in this manner and to burden it with the infirm and non-productive kinds, of course renders self-maintenance more and more difficult each year.

THE DANGEROUS INSANE DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the Prison management and occupies a portion of the main building. On July 1st every ward was full. The department is maintained by a State appropriation of \$5,000 per annum, and it has been and is being maintained within the appropriation.

Dr. James R. Rogers is the Physician in Charge, and is the Physician

to the Prison as well.

NORTH CAROLINA COURT CALENDAR FOR 1905.

P. C. Enniss, Esq.

(This calendar being compiled in September for the incoming year, it will be subject to whatever changes the Legislature of 1905 may make.) NOTE. -* Criminal cases only. !Civil cases only. **Civil and jail cases. *! First week, criminal; second week, civil cases. *!! First week, criminal: two weeks civil cases.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, H. S. Ward, Plymouth.

Spring Term-Judge B. F. Long, Statesville. Fall Term-Judge Erastus B. Jones, Winston. Currituck-February 27 (1); September 4 (1). Camden-March 6 (1); September 11 (1). Pasquotank-March 13 (2); !May 29 (2); September 18 (1): November 27 (1). Perquimans-March 27 (1): September 25 (1). Chowan—April 3 (1); October 2 (1). Gates-April 10 (1); October 9 (1). Beaufort—February 13 (2); !April 17 (1); *May 15 (1); !October 15 (2); !December 4 (3). Washington-April 24 (1); October 30 (1). Tyrrell-May 1 (1); November 6 (1). Dare-May 22 (1); November 13 (1). Hyde-May 8 (1); November 20 (1).

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Walter E. Daniel, Weldon, Spring Term-Judge Erastus B. Jones, Winston. Fall Term—Judge James L. Webb, Shelby. Northampton—**January 23 (1); March 27 (2); ***July 31 (1); October 30 (2). Hertford-February 27 (1); April 24 (1); *August 14 (1); October 23 (1).

Halifax—*January 30 (1); March 6 (2); June 5 (2); August 21 (2); November 27 (2). Bertie-**February 20 (1); May 1 (2); **September 11 (1); November 13 (2). Warren-February 13 (1); June 19 (1); September 18 (2).

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge James L. Webb, Shelby.
Fall Term—Judge W. B. Council, Hickory.
Greene—February 27 (1); September 4 (1); December 4 (2).
Pitt—January 16 (2); !March 20 (2); April 24 (2); September 18 (1); !November 6 (2).
Craven—!February 13 (1); *April 10 (1); !May 8 (2); October

Craven—| February 13 (1); *April 10 (1); !May 8 (2); October 2 (2); November 20 (2).

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Carteret—March 13 (1); October 16 (2). Pamlico—April 17 (1); October 23 (1).

Jones-April 3 (1); October 30 (1).

Solicitor, L. I. Moore, Greenville.

Solicitor, Charles C. Daniels, Wilson.

Spring Term—Judge W. B. Council, Hickory.
Fall Term—Judge M. H. Justice, Rutherfordton.

Nash—March 13 (1); May 1 (1); August 28 (1); November 27 (1).

Wilson—**February 6 (2); May 15 (1); *September 4 (1); !No-

vember 13 (2); *December 11 (1).

Edgecombe—March 6 (1); !April 3 (2); September 11 (1); !Octo-

ber 30 (2).

Martin-March 20 (2); September 18 (1).

Vance—February 20 (2); May 22 (1); October 2 (2). Franklin—January 23 (2); April 17 (2); October 16.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Rodolph Duffy, Catherine Lake. Spring Term—Judge M. H. Justice. Rutherfordton. Fall Term—Judge Fred. Moore, Asheville.

Duplin—January 16 (1); March 13 (1); August 28 (1); October 30 (1).

Pender—January 9 (1); February 27 (1); September 4 (1). Lenoir—March 20 (2); June 12 (2); September 11 (2); November

13 (2). New Hanover—January 23 (3); April 3 (3); May 29 (1); June 26 (1); September 25 (1); October 16 (2); November 27 (1).

Sampson—February 15 (2); May 1 (2); October 2 (2). Onslow—April 24 (1); December 4 (2).

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SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Armistead Jones, Raleigh.

Spring Term-Judge Fred. Moore, Asheville.

Fall Term-Judge Garland S. Ferguson, Waynesville.

Wake-January 9 (2); !February 27 (2); March 27 (2); !April 24 (3); July 8 (2); November 25 (2); !October 23 (3).

Harnett-March 13 (2); September 4 (1); November 27 (2). Wayne—January 23 (2); April 17 (1); November 11 (2).

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, C. C. Lyon, Elizabethtown,

Spring Term-Judge G. S. Ferguson. Waynesville.

Fall Term-Judge George W. Ward, Elizabeth City.

Robeson-*February 6 (2); !April 3 (2); !May 22 (1); *July 24 (1): *September 11 (2); *November 6 (2); !December 4 (1).

Cumberland-*January 16 (1); !February 20 (1); !March 27 (1); *May 1 (1); !May 8 (2); *August 28 (1); October 23 (1); *Novem-

ber 20 (1).

Columbus—February 27 (1); April 17 (2); September 4 (1); November 27 (1).

Brunswick-March 20 (1); September 25 (1).

Bladen-March 6 (2); October 9 (2).

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Lee D. Robinson, Wadesboro.

Spring Term-Judge George W. Ward, Elizabeth City.

Fall Term-Judge R. B. Peebles, Jackson. Union-*January 16 (1); !February 20 (2); *March 20 (1); *July

31 (1); August 21 (2); *October 30 (2). Chatham-February 6 (1); May 8 (1); !August 7 (1); November

13 (1).

Moore—!January 23 (2); *April 24 (1); !May 15 (2); *August 14 (1); !September 18 (1); *November 20 (1).

Anson—*February 13 (1); !April 17 (1); !May 29 (1); *September 11 (1); !October 9 (2).

Richmond—*March 6 (1); !April 3 (2); *September 4 (1); September 25 (2).

Scotland-!March 13 (1); *May 1 (1); !October 23 (1); November 27 (1).

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Aubry L. Brooks, Greensboro. Spring Term-Judge R. B. Peebles, Jackson. Fall Term-Judge Henry R. Bryan, New Bern.

Granville-February 6 (1); April 24 (2); July 31 (1); November 20 (2).

Orange—March 13 (1); !May 22 (1); August 7 (1); October 16 (1). Person—April 10 (1); !June 5 (1); August 14 (1); November

13 (1).

Guilford—*June 16 (1); !February 13 (2); !April 17 (7); *May

8 (1); !June 12 (2).

Durham—*January 9 (1); !January 23 (2); !March 20 (2); *May 15 (1); *August 28 (1); !October 2 (2); *December 4 (1).

Alamance—February 27 (2); !May 29 (1); !September 4 (2); *November 6(1).

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, William C. Hammer, Ashboro. Spring Term—Judge Henry R. Bryan.

Spring Term—Judge Henry R. Bryan. Fall Term—Judge Charles M. Cooke, Louisburg.

Stanly—!March 13 (1); *July 17 (1); !September 18 (1); *December 18 (1).

Randolph-March 20 (2); July 24 (2); December 4 (2).

Iredell—January 30 (2); May 22 (2); August 7 (2); November

3 (2).

Davidson—February 27 (2); !April 24 (1); August 21 (2).

Rowan—February 13 (2); May 8 (2); September 4 (2); November 20 (2).

Montgomery—*January 23 (1); !April 17 (1); September 25 (2). Davie—April 3 (2); October 9 (2).

Yadkin-May 1 (1); October 23 (2).

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, S. P. Graves, Mt. Airy.
Spring Term—Judge Charles M. Cooke.

Spring Term—Judge Charles M. Cooke, Louisburg.

Fall Term—Judge O. H. Allen, Kinston.

Forsyth—*February 13 (2); !March 13 (2); May 22 (2); *July 24 (1); !September 11 (2); *October 9 (1); !December 4 (2).

Rockingham—February 27 (2); !June 12 (2); *July 31 (1); November 6 (2).

Wilkes—*January 30 (2); !June 5 (2); August 7 (2); *October 23 (2).

Alleghany-March 27 (1); August 21 (1).

Surry—*April 24 (1); !May 1 (1); !August 28 (2); *November 20 (1); !November 27 (1).

Stokes—May 8 (2); September 25 (1).

Caswell-April 17 (1); October 16 (1).

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte, Spring Term—Judge O. H. Allen, Kinston.

Fall Term—Judge W. R. Allen, Goldsboro. Mecklenburg—January 16 (2); *February 13 (2); !March 13 (2); *April 24 (1); !May 1 (1); *June 5 (1); !June 12 (1); !July 17 (2); *August 14 (2); *September 25 (1); !October 2 (3); !November 27 (1): *December 4 (1).

Cleveland-March 27 (2): July 31 (2): November 6 (2): July 31

(2); November 6 (2).

Cabarrus-January 30 (2); May 8 (2); August 28 (1); October 23 (2).

Lincoln—April 10 (2); September 4 (1); December 11 (1).

Gaston-February 27 (2); May 22 (2); September 11 (2); November 20 (1).

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Moses N. Harshaw, Lenoir. Spring Term-Judge W. R. Allen, Goldsboro. Fall Term-Judge Thomas A. McNeill, Lumberton.

Catawba-*February 6 (1); !February 13 (1); !May 8 (2); July

10 (2); *October 30 (2).

Ashe-April 10 (2); July 24 (2); October 9 (2). Watauga-March 27 (2); June 5 (1); August 7 (2).

Caldwell-February 27 (2); *September 18 (2); !November 27 (2). Alexander—February 20 (1); October 2 (1).

Mitchell-May 22 (2); November 13 (2).

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, J. F. Spainhour, Morganton. Spring Term-Judge Thomas A. McNeill, Lumberton.

Fall Term-Judge Walter H. Neal, Laurinburg. McDowell-February 20 (2); August 7 (2); October 23 (2).

Rutherford-March 13 (2); !September 4 (2); November 20 (2). Henderson-*March 6 (1); **May 15 (2); *September 18 (2);

**November 6 (2). Polk-March 27 (2); October 2 (1).

Burke—April 10 (2); !June 5 (2); !October 9 (2).

Yancey-April 24 (3); December 4 (2).

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Mark W. Brown, Asheville. Spring Term-Judge Walter H. Neal, Laurinburg.

Fall Term-Judge Thomas J. Shaw, Greensboro. Buncombe-*February 6 (3); !March 13 (4); *April 24 (2); !May 29 (4); *July 31 (2); !September 11 (6); *November 13 (2): !December 4 (2).

Madison—!January 23 (2); !May 8 (2); *August 14 (2); !October 23 (2).

Transylvania-April 10 (2); August 28 (2); November 27 (1).

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Solicitor, Thad, D. Bryson, Bryson City, Spring Term-Judge Thomas J. Shaw, Greensboro. Fall Term-Judge Benjamin F. Long, Statesville, Swain-March 6 (2); July 24 (2); October 23 (2). Cherokee—April 3 (2); August 7 (2); November 6 (2). Graham-March 20 (2); September 4 (1). Clay-April 17 (1); September 18 (1). Haywood-February 6 (2); May 8 (2); September 25 (2). Jackson-*February 20 (2); !May 22 (2); October 9 (2). Macon-April 24 (2): November 20 (2).

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.

Walter Clark, Chief Justice, Raleigh. Platt D. Walker, Associate Justice, Charlotte. Henry G. Connor, Associate Justice, Wilson. George H. Brown, Associate Justice, Washington. William A. Hoke, Associate Justice, Lincolnton. Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk, Raleigh. J. L. Seawell, Office Clerk, Raleigh, Robert H. Bradley, Marshal and Librarian, Raleigh,

Zeb. V. Walser, Reporter, Lexington.

Court meets at Raleigh on the first Monday in February and the last Monday in August of each year. The call of appeals from the districts begins on Tuesday of each week. First District—Spring Term, 1905, February 6; Fall Term, 1905,

August 28.

Second District—Spring Term, 1905, February 13; Fall Term, 1905, September 4.

Third District—Spring Term, 1905, February 20; Fall Term, 1905,

September 11.

Fourth District-Spring Term, 1905, February 27; Fall Term, 1905. September 18.

Fifth District-Spring Term, 1905, March 6; Fall Term, 1905, September 25.

Sixth District—Spring Term, 1905, March 13; Fall Term, 1905, October 2.

Seventh District-Spring Term, 1905, March 20; Fall Term, 1905, October 9.

Eighth District-Spring Term, 1905, March 27; Fall Term, 1905, October 16.

Ninth District-Spring Term, 1905, April 3; Fall Term, 1905, October 23.

Tenth District—Spring Term, 1905, April 10; Fall Term, 1905, October 30.

Eleventh District—Spring Term, 1905, April 17; Fall Term, 1905, November 6.

Twelfth District—Spring Term, 1905, April 24; Fall Term, 1905, November 13

Thirteenth District—Spring Term, 1905, May 1; Fall Term, 1905, November 20.

Fourteenth District—Spring Term, 1905, May 8; Fall Term, 1905, November 27.

Fifteenth District-Spring Term, 1905, May 15: Fall Term, 1905,

December 4. Sixteenth District—Spring Term, 1905, May 22; Fall Term, 1905,

December 11.

Applicants for license are examined on the first day of each term, and

at no other time. All examinations will be in writing.

The rules of the Court require that all transcripts on appeal shall be printed under the directions of the Clerk of the Court, and in the same type and size as the Supreme Court Reports, unless it is printed below in the required style and manner. The Court will hear no cause in which the rule as to printing is not complied with, except in pauper cases. Printed briefs of both parties shall be filed in all cases.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION (COURT) COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Franklin McNeill, Raleigh; Samuel L. Rogers, Raleigh; E. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh.

Clerk-H. C. Brown.

Regular sessions of the Court are held at Raleigh on the first Wednesday of each month. Special sessions are held at other places under such regulations as made by the Commission.

UNITED STATES (FEDERAL) COURTS.

The United States Circuit and District Courts are held at the same times and places, with the same Judges and officers.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Thomas R. Purnell, Judge, Raleigh. Harry Skinner, District Attorney, Raleigh.

Oscar J. Spears, Assistant District Attorney. H. C. Dockery, Marshal, Raleigh. Raleigh Circuit and District—H. L. Grant, Clerk. May 22 (2); December 4 (2).

Wilmington Circuit and District-William B. Shaw, Clerk; J. Q.

Wood, Deputy Clerk. May 1; October 30 (2).

New Bern Circuit and District—George Green, Deputy Clerk, New

April 24; October 23.

Elizabeth City Circuit and District-J. P. Overman, Deputy Clerk, Elizabeth City. April 17 (1); October 16 (1).

WESTERN DISTRICT.

James E. Boyd, Judge, Greensboro.

A. E. Holton, District Attorney, Winston.

J. M. Millikan, Marshal, Greensboro, Greensboro Circuit and District Court—Samuel L. Trogden, Clerk, Greensboro. April 3 (2); October 2 (2).

Statesville Circuit and District Court-Henry C. Cowles, Clerk, States-

ville. April 17; October 16 (2).

Asheville Circuit and District Court-W. S. Hyams, Clerk, Asheville.

May 1 (2); October 30.

Charlotte Circuit and District Court-Henry C. Cowles, Clerk, Statesville. June 12 (2); December 11 (2).

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth District, meets in Richmond, Va., first Tuesday in February and fourth Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October of each year. Chief Justice M. W. Fuller will preside.

Circuit Judges-Nathan Goff and Jeter C. Pritchard.

Two District Judges are designated at each term. Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina compose the Circuit.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

Counties.	Robt. B. Glenn.	Chas. J. Harris.	Scattering.
Alamance		1,778	7
Alexander	. 784	919	
Alleghany	. 723	520	
Anson		155	
Ashe	. 1,278	1,638	11
Beaufort		770	
Bertie	. 1,327	148	
Bladen		528	
Brunswick		415	
Buncombe	. 3,253	2,523	27
Burke		995	3
Cabarrus		1,249	
Caldwell		1,372	12
Camden		36	
Carteret		608	
Caswell		195	
Catawba		1.433	23
Chatham		1,443	1
Cherokee		989	•
Chowan		95	
Clay		326	
Cleveland		1.046	
Columbus		741	• • •
Craven		206	
Cumberland		1,038	
Currituck		26	
Dare		351	
Davidson		2,002	19
Davie	-, -	1,058	3
Duplin		820	
Durham		1,034	12
Edgecombe		135	
Forsyth		2,152	90
Franklin		266	
Gaston		816	9
Gates		218	
Graham		397	
Granville		502	
Greene		262	
Guilford		1.718	5
Halifax		144	_
Hailiax	. 410	144	

Counties,	Robt. B. Glenn.	Chas. J. Harris.	Scattering
Harnett	. 1,217	705	4
Haywood	. 1,656	1.099	
Henderson	. 906	1.320	
Hertford		143	
Hyde		228	
Iredell		1,507	6
Jackson		950	ĭ
Johnston		1,513	•
Jones		228	
Lenoir		631	i
Lincoln		711	2
Macon	, .	963	ī
Madison		1.939	
Martin		179	
McDowell		917	10
		668	5
Mecklenburg			
Mitchell		$^{1,361}_{824}$	• • • •
Montgomery			4
Moore		1,127	-
Nash		577	
New Hanover		56	
Northampton		103	
Onslow		439	
Orange		556	
Pamlico		397	
Pasquotank		211	1
Pender		124	
Perquimans	. 663	311	1
Person		558	
Pitt	. 2,298	439	1
Polk	. 502	552	
Randolph	. 2,409	1,894	22
Richmond		274	
Robeson	. 2,449	846	
Rockingham		1,214	
Rowan		1,198	11
Rutherford		1,294	
Sampson		1,776	1
Scotland		54	
Stanly		1.060	
Stokes		1,483	i
Surry		2,408	6
		804	
Swain		500	
		274	
Tyrrell	. 302	214	

Counties.	Robt. B. Glenn.	Chas, J. Harris.	Scattering.
Union	. 1,233	297	
Vance	. 1,042	428	
Wake	. 3,647	1,091	7
Warren		134	2
Washington		354	
Watauga	. 898	1,233	5
Wayne	. 2.091	1,114	26
Wilkes		2,437	1
Wilson		586	
Yadkin		1.411	4
Yancey		938	
Total	. 128,761	79,505	349

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an Election Held in the State of Noeth Carolina for Members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth Congress of the United States, in November, A. D. 1904.

FOR CONGRESS-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	J. H. Small,	D. O. Newberry.	Scattering.
Beaufort	2,001	682	
Camden	422	60	
Chowan	. 647	79	
Currituek		. 24	
Dare		345	
Gates	. 718	223	
Hertford	. 812	120	1
Hyde		207	
Martin		182	
Pasquotank		176	
Perquimans		289	
Pitt ¹		308	
Tyrrell		187	
Washington		285	
Total	13,065	3,167	1

FOR CONGRESS-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Claude Kitchin.	P. C. Jenkins.	Scattering.
Bertie	. 1,346	147	
Edgecombe	. 1,663	72	
Greene	. 965	186	
Halifax	. 2,467	141	1
Lenoir		627	
Northampton	. 1,495	99	
Warren		136	
Wilson		511	
Total	. 12,064	1,919	1

FOR CONGRESS-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties. C. R	. Thomas.	W. S. O'B. Robinson.
Carteret	1,072	613
Craven	1,661	171
Duplin	1,462	826
Jones	665	216
Onslow	980	387
Pamlico	609	390
Pender	1,007	109
Sampson	1,059	1,767
Wayne	2,130	1,017
Total	10,645	5,496

FOR CONGRESS-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	E. W. Pou.	Claude Pearson.
Chatham	1,610	1,436
Franklin	2,154	259
Johnston	2,655	1,482
Nash	1,538	545
Vance	1,046	426
Wake	3,655	1,049
Total	12 658	5 197

FOR CONGRESS-FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	W. W. Kitchin.	C. A. Reynolds.	Scattering.
Alamance	1,917	1,798	
Caswell	896	201	
Durham	1,669	1,065	
Forsyth	2,338	2,252	77
Granville		516	
Guilford	2,950	1,736	
Orange	947	577	
Person		627	
Rockingham	2,047	1,283	
Stokes		1,491	
Total	16,497	11,546	77

FOR CONGRESS-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	G. B. Patterson,	O. J. Spears.	Scattering.
Bladen	1,019	483	1
Brunswick	615	413	
Columbus	1,575	726	
Cumberland	1,715	1,007	
Harnett	1,205	686	1
New Hanover	1,265	51	
Robeson	2,376	827	
Total	9,770	4,193	2

FOR CONGRESS-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	R. N. Page.	L. D. Mendenhall.
Anson	1,255	140
Davidson	2,172	1,985
Davie		1,059
Montgomery	970	819
Moore	1,513	1,108
Randolph	2,417	1,883
Richmond		256
Scotland		54
Union	1,229	259
Yadkin	700	1,423
Total	12.642	8.986

FOR CONGRESS-EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	W	. C. Newland.	E. S. Blackburn.	Scattering.
Alexander		797	872	15
Alleghany		689	556	
Ashe		1,251	1,651	
Cabarrus		1,529	1,267	
Caldwell		1,287	1,358	
Iredell		2,175	1,492	
Rowan		2,509	1,238	
Stanly		1,028	1,074	
Surry		1,887	2,329	13 .
Watauga		908	1,236	1
Wilkes		1,261	2,493	9
Total		15,321	15,566	38

FOR CONGRESS-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	E, Y. Webb.	J. F. Newell.
Burke	1,120	986
Catawba	1,554	1,455
Cleveland	2,224	1,051
Gaston	2,063	830
Lincoln	1,095	707
Madison	1,048	1,909
Mecklenburg	3,235	737
Mitchell	433	1,359
Yancey	1,050	923
Total	13,822	9,955

FOR CONGRESS—TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	J. M. Gudger, Jr.	H. G. Ewart.	Scattering.
Buncombe	. 3,238	2,560	1
Cherokee	. 693	936	
Clay	. 352	331	
Graham		395	
Haywood	. 1,653	1,100	
Henderson		1,327	
Jackson	. 1,052	940	
McDowell	. 862	937	
Macon	. 934	971	
Polk	. 499	555	
Rutherford	. 1,870	1,315	
Swain	. 533	803	
Transylvania	. 585	496	
Total	. 13.554	12.666	1

COMMISSIONERS OF AFFIDAVITS FOR NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES.

Adams, Charles Hall, 23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; term expires January 30, 1905.

Bundy, Charles S., 344 D Street, Washington, D. C.; term expires December 22, 1904.

Braman, Ella F., 120 Broadway, New York; term expires December 17, 1905.

Braman, Joseph B., 120 Broadway, New York; term expires May 29, 1905.

Bruce, J. C., Danville, Va.; term expires August 7, 1905.

Brown, Clark J., White Plains, N. Y.; term expires June 8, 1905.

Brinkley, Henry A., Portsmouth, Va.; term expires March 29, 1906. Corey, George H., 59 Wall Street, New York; term expires November 14,

Corey, George H., 59 Wall Street, New York; term expires November 14, 1905.

Cassell, Norman, 434 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.; term expires November 13, 1905.

Corey, Edwin F., 56 Wall Street, New York; term expires August 19, 1905.

Elliott, Gilmer T., Norfolk, Va.; term expires March 1, 1906.

Fisher, A. H., 16 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.; term expires December 9, 1906.

Folsom, Thomas W., 835 Broadway, New York.

Gilliam, Robert, Petersburg, Va.; term expires May 8, 1905.

Griffin, Frank J., 116 Nassan Street, New York; term expires September 23, 1905.

Hunt, Thomas J., 683 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; term expires December 12, 1905.

Hoffman, Phil. H., 440—4 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.; term expires March 2, 1906.

Holtzman, Aylett T., 1321 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; term expires June 6, 1905.

Harrison, Joseph T., Cincinnati, Ohio; term expires August 18, 1904.

Horne, Pearce, Washington, D. C.; term expires March 5, 1906.

Hendery, John Burke, 7 New Square, Lincoln Inn, London, England: term expires June 19, 1905.

Hanson, Murray, Daily Record Building, Baltimore, Md.: term expires July 16, 1905.

Jones, Edward J., 61 Court Street, Boston Mass.; term expires February 29, 1906.

Jordan, W. P., Jr., Norfolk, Va.; term expires June 20, 1904.

Johnson, Harold, 401 Roe Building, St. Louis, Mo.; term expires March 17, 1905. King, James L., 308 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.; term expires April 24, 1905.

Lanier, J. Walter, Suffolk, Va.; term expires July 26, 1906.

Leonard, Frederick M., 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; term expires May 25, 1905.

Mills, Charles Edgar, 115 Broadway, New York; term expires February 1, 1906.

Mathien, Harry C., north-east corner Lexington and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore, Md.; term expires September 29, 1904.

Michelsohn, Adolph, Norfolk, Va.; term expires February 23, 1905.

Mackey, Alfred, 59 Cedar Street, New York; term expires November 4, 1905.

Montcastle, George B., Richmond, Va.; term expires April 30, 1905.

McCarthy, Charles E. A., 80 Broadway, New York; term expires June 25, 1906.

Peck, John A., Lincoln Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.; term expires
March 26, 1905.

Sparhawk, Charles W., 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; term expires August 5, 1905.

Starke, L. D., 192-6 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.; term expires February 17, 1905.

Shannonhouse, William T., 213-215 Atlantic Building, Norfolk, Va.: term expires June 3, 1905.
 Taylor, Samuel L., 311 Betz Building, Philadelphia. Pa.; term expires

January 27, 1905.
Tener. Kinley J., 441 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; term expires

Tener, Kinley J., 441 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; term expires April 11, 1905. Tomlin, Robert W., Norfolk, Va.; term expires February 23, 1906.

Williams, W. L., 104 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.; term expires April 27, 1906.

Whitty, J. H., Richmond, Va.; term expires February 13, 1906.

Wurts, John S., 1109 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; term expires June 16, 1906.

Winston, Geddes H., 66 Chamber of Commerce, Richmond Va.; term expires December 14, 1906.

CONSTITUTIONS.

Magna Charta of King John, June 15, 1215.

Magna Charta of Edward I., October 12, 1297.

Petition of Rights, June 2, 1628.

First Charter of Carolina, March 24, 1663.

Second Charter of Carolina, June 30, 1665.

Great Deed of Grant, May 1, 1668.

Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (by John Locke-abrogated 1693), March 1, 1669.

Habeas Corpus Act (31 Charles II., chap. 2), May 2, 1679.

Bill of Rights (1 William and Mary, Session 2, chap. 2), 1689.

Act for Surrender Proprietary Title to Carolina (2 George II., chap. 34), July 25, 1729. Grant to Lord Carteret (afterwards Earl Granville), September 17,

1744. Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

Constitution of State of North Carolina, December 18, 1776.

Articles of Confederation, July 8, 1778.

Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, September 3, 1783 (accepted by North Carolina at meeting of Assembly at Tarborough, November 18, 1787).

Constitution of United States adopted, September 17, 1787.

Ratified by North Carolina, November 21, 1789.

Constitution of United States amended (first ten amendments), September 25, 1789.

Ratified by North Carolina, December 22, 1789.

Eleventh Amendment to Constitution of the United States, declared adopted by President, January 8, 1798.

Twelfth Article to Constitution United States declared adopted by the

Secretary of State, September 25, 1804.

Thirteenth Article ratified by North Carolina, December 4, 1865.

Fourteenth Article ratified by North Carolina (after previously rejecting), July 4, 1868.

Fifteenth Article ratified by North Carolina, March 5, 1869.

Constitution of North Carolina amended (by Convention), January 1,

Constitution amended by General Assembly, 1857.

Submitted to vote of people, May 18, 1857.

Secession Convention, 1861.

Constitution amended (abolishing slavery), 1865.

Constitution adopted, April 21-23, 1868.

Constitution amended (by General Assembly and submitted to people), 1872-'73.

Constitution amended (by Convention), 1875.

Constitution amended (by General Assembly and submitted to vote of the people), 1879, 1888, 1899.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

SECTION 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American Nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said Nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collec-

tion of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the Couvention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State, nuless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of

public services.

SEC. 8. The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have connsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence, unless found gnilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment or impeach-

ment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines im-

posed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except

in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if un-

lawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual

shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

SEC. 21. The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be sus-

pended.

Sec. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by, property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

SEC. 23. The people of the State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of them-

selves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

SEC. 24. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under striet subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. But seeret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tol-

erated.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and

it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be

free State, and ought not to be allowed.

granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no ex post facto law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are

hereby forever prohibited within the State.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain

as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner

prescribed by law.

SEC. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit, a Senate and House of

Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and, when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially

chosen by ballot.

SEC. 4. The Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative in the House of Rep-

resentatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the Districts of the Senate are

hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Sec. 6. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties, which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 7. Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, one

year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 8. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 9. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be

riva voce.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant

a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person net born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such a law shall have been given, under such direction and in such man-

ner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 13. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Gover-

nor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, eities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the

General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner

as to prevent perpetuities.

Sec. 16. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 18. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker

and other officers.

SEC. 19. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but

shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 20. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a Speaker (pro tempore) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 21. The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of

North Carolina do enact."

Sec. 22. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws; and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place.

Sec. 23. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House, before they pass into laws; and shall be

signed by the presiding officer of both Honses.

SEC. 24. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 25. The terms of office for Senator and members of the House of

Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

Sec. 26. Upon motion made and seconded in either house by one-fifth of the members present, the year and mays upon any question shall be

taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 27. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in Angust, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.

Sec. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of four dollars per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session, they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two Houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: Provided, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January.

SEC. 2. No person shall be cligible as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be cligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, the one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration

such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State, shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports with his message to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United

States

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the pur-

pose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are

not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vete unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or, in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve

upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disability shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant-Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed, or a new Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may select such President.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

this article.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, ex officio, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney-General shall be, ex officio, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this article, shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emol-

ument or allowance whatever.

Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State,

Sec. 17. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished; and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of Court before a jury.

Sec. 2. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme

Court as may be established by law.

SEC. 3. The Court for the trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached.

the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 5. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 6. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Sec. 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior Courts.

Sec. 9. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they

shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General As-

sembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

SEC. 11. Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the Courts of the different districts successively, but no Judge shall hold the Courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the Courts of the said district.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other Courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers, of all the Courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. In all issues of fact, joined in any Court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the Judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of Special Courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where

the same may be necessary.

Sec. 15. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the

Court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

SEC. 16. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 17. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four

vears.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 19. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

Sec. 20. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the Courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before, and pending at the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice

now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules,

SEC. 21. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

Sec. 22. The Superior Court shall be at all times open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues

of fact requiring a jury.

Sec. 23. A Solicitor shall be elected for each Judicial District by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior

Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

SEC. 24. In each county a Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a Constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no Coroner in a county, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the Commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 25. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said offices shall

hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 27. The several Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of other civil actions, wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a Justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action, may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the Clerk of the Superior Court for his county.

Sec. 28. When the office of Justice of the Peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the

county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SEC. 29. In case the office of Clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

SEC. 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceed-

ing eight years.

Sec. 31. Any Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Judge or presiding officer, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

SEC. 32. Any Clerk of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, or of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Judges of said Court, the Clerks of the Superior Courts by the Judge riding the district, and the Clerks of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law

by the presiding officers of said Courts. The Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the Clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court as provided in other cases of appeals.

SEC. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in eash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent, thereof be appropriated

to the latter purpose.

Sec. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes, provided that no income shall be taxed

when the property from which the income is derived is taxed.

SEC. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by the majority of those who shall vote thereon.

SEC. 5. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to

no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise

provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election: Provided, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open Court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State's Prison shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this

article.

SEC. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article V, sec. 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational

qualifications herein prescribed: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required.

SEC. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall

together.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections

by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

SEC. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of

the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, do solemuly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as So help me. God."

SEC. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suf-

frage amendment.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A Treasurer, Register of Deeds. Surveyor and five Commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and finances of the county, as may be

prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be, ex officio, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

Sec. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be

known as townships.

SEC. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, who shall constitute a Board of Trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the County Commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of the Justices of the Peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a School Committee, consisting of three persons, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make returns to the County Commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The Clerk shall be, ex officio,

Treasurer of the township.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treas-

ury except by authority of law.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and ad valorem upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

Sec. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this Article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this

Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this Article shall have been carried into effect.

Sec. 12. All charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless incon-

sistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this Article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine and thirteen.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL,

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by

Sec. 3. The term corporation, as used in this Article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons,

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the Commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this

section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties in this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be an-

nually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in anywise granted to or conferred upon the Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased per-

sons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be President and the Superintendent of

Public Instruction shall be Secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the Board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the Board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the

transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the Board shall be provided by the

General Assembly.

Sec. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

Section 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process

of any court issued for the collection of any debt,

Sec. 2. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

Sec. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children

or any one of them.

Sec. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall innre to her benefit during her widowhood, nuless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

hood, miless she be the owner of a nomestead in her own right.

Sec. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which

she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or to the guardian if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Section 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz.: death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: Provided, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the Penitentiary Board or some officer of the State.

Sec. 2. The object of punishment being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or Penitentiary

at some central and accessible point within the State.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of a House of Correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

Sec. 5. A House or Houses of Refuge may be established whenever the public interests may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails and city police prisons secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

SEC. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

Sec. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan honses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business

or trade.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable,

to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf mute, blind and insane, of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do duty in the militia: *Provided*, that all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same,

when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insur-

rection, and to repel invasion.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention or No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the

Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper Courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office

in this State.

Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter

of their labor.

Sec. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of this State, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

 $S_{\rm EC}$. 6. The seat of government of this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

SEC. Z. No person, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or Commissioners for special purposes.

SEC. 8. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and white person of negro descent to the third gen-

eration inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

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Equity suits and actions at law, dist'n abolished, A. 4, S. 1.

Pending when const. took effect, A. 4, S. 20.

Evidence against himself, criminal not compelled to give, A. 1, S. 11.

Executive, attorney-general advises, A. 3, S. 14. Department of, A. 3; distinct, A. 1, S. 8.

Officers, A. 3, S. 1; compensation, A. 3, S. 15.

Duties, A. 3, S. 13; reports of, A. 3, S. 7.

Terms of office of, A. 3, S. 1.

Seal of state, A. 3. S. 16.

Vacancy in, how filled, A. 3, S. 13.

Exemption, A. 10, S. 1.

By reason of military duty, etc., A. 12, S. 4.

Property of feme covert not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6. Ex post facto laws, A. 1, S. 32.

Extra session of general assembly, A. 3, S. 9.

Feigned issues abolished, A. 4, S. 1.

Feme sole, property of, not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.

Fines, excessive, A. 1, S. 14.

Freedom of the press, A. 1, S. 20.

Fundamental principles, frequent recurrence to, A. 1, S. 29.

General Assembly, acts, style of, A. 2, S. 21.

Article seven may be modified or repealed by, A. 7, S. 14.

Bills and resolutions read three times, A. 2, S. 23. Compulsory education may be enforced by, A. 9, S. 15.

Election by, A. 6, S. 3.

Entails regulated by, A. 2, S. 15.

Extra sessions, A. 2, S. 28; A. 3, S. 9.

Journals kept, A. 2, S. 16; protests entered on, A. 2, S. 17.

Members of, A. 2, S. 24.

Assemble when, A. 2, S. 2.

Election for, when held, A. 2, S. 27.

Office a disqualification, A. 14, S. 7.

Terms commence with election, A. 2, S. 25.

Vacancies, how filled, A. 2, S. 13.

Municipal corporations controlled by, A. 7, S. 14. Names personal, not changed by, A. 2, S. 11.

Officers of, election, viva voce, A. 2, S. 9.

Pay of, A. 2, S. 28.

President of senate, A. 2. S. 19.

Speaker of house, A. 2, S. 18.

Powers of, A. 2, S. 22.

In relation to divorce and alimony, A. 2. S. 10.

Representation apportioned by, A. 2, SS. 4, 5.

Revenue, A. 2, S. 14.

Schools provided by. A. 9. S. 2.

University to be maintained by, A. 9, SS. 6, 7.

Yeas and nays, A. 2, SS. 14, 26. Government, allegiance to U. S., A. 1, S. 5.

Internal. of state. A. 1, S. 3.

Origin of, A. 1, S. 2.

Seat of, remains in Raleigh, A. 14, S. 6.

Governor commands militia, A. 3, S. 8.

Justices of peace appointed by, when, A. 7, S. 11. Commutations, pardons, reprieves, A. 3, S. 6.

Governor, compensation, A. 3. S. 15.

Duties of, A. 3, S. 12.

Extra sessions called by, A. 3, S. 9.

Impeachment of, A. 3, S. 12.

Lieutenant, qualification of, A. 3, S. 2.

Oath of office, A. 3, S. 4.

Officers appointed by, A. 3, S. 10; A. 14, S. 5.

Residence of, A. 3, S. 5.

Qualification of, A. 3, S. 2.

Vacancy in office of, A. 3, S. 12.

Habeas corpus, A. 1, S. 21.

Hereditary emoluments, A. 1, S. 30.

Homestead and exemption, A. 10; S. 2.

Benefit of widow in, A. 10, S. 5. Exempted from debt, A. 10, S. 3.

Laborer's lien attaches, A. 10, S. 4.

Privy examination of wife to dispose of, A. 10, S. 8.

House of correction, A. 11, S. 4.

Orphans, A. 11, S. 8.

Refnge, A. 11, S. 5.

Representatives, apportionment, A. 2, S. 5.

Officers of, A. 2, S. 18; term begins when, A. 2, S. 25; qualification for, A. 2, S. 8; ratio of, A. 2, S. 6.

Husband can insure life for benefit of family, A. 10, S. 7.

Idiots provided for, A. 11, S. 9.

Immigration, department of, A. 3, S. 17.

Impeachment, A. 4. S. 4.

Court of, A. 4, S. 3.

Of Governor, A. 3, S. 12,

Imprisonment for debt, A. 1, S. 16.

Except by law, wrong, A. S. 17.

Indictments for crimes committed before const. took effect, A. 14, S. 1. Inebriates A. 11, S. 9.

Inferior courts, A. 4, S. 12.

Officers of, A. 4, S. 30.

Insane provided for, A. 11, S. 10. Institutions, charitable, A. 11.

Penal, A. 11.

Public, annual reports from, A. 3, S. 7.

Self-supporting far as possible, A. 11, S. 11.

Sexes to be separated, A. 11, S. 6.

Instruction, superintendent of public, A. 3, S. 13.

Intermarriage of whites and negroes prohibited, A. 14, S. 8.

Internal government of state, A. 1. S. 3.

Issues of fact, by whom tried and how waived, A. 4, S. 13. Judges, election, terms of, etc., A. 4, S. 21.

Fees, salaries, emoluments, A. 4, S. 21.

Judges, removal of, for inability, A. 4, S. 31,

Residence of, A. 4, S. 11.

Judicial department, A. 4.

Districts for superior courts, A. 4, S. 10.

General Assembly, not to deprive of jurisdiction, A. 4, S. 12.

Powers, division of, A. 4, S. 2.

Term of first officers under const., A. 4, S. 26.

Vacancies, A. 4, S. 25.

Judicial remedy allowed all, A. 1, S. 35.

Judiciary distinct, A. 1, S. 8.

Jurisdiction, courts inferior to supreme, A. 4, S. 12.

Justices of the peace, A. 4, S. 27.

Supreme court, A. 4, S. 8.

Jury, right of, A. 1, S. 13.

Trial by, waived, A 4, S. 13.

Sacred and inviolable, A. 1, S. 19.

Justices of the peace, governor appoints, when, A. 7, S. 11.

Jurisdiction of, A. 4, S. 27.

Vacancies in office, A. 4, S. 28.

Laborers' and mechanics' lien, A. 14, S. 4.

Attaches homestead, A. 10, S. 4.

Law of the land, no person imprisoned, or deprived of life, etc., but by A. 1. S. 17.

Laws, ex post facto and retrospective, A. 1, S. 32,

Private, thirty days' notice before passage, A. 2, S. 12.

What in force, A. 4, S. 19. Legislative, distinct, A. 1, S. 8.

Two branches of, A. 2, S. 1.

Legislature provides for organizing towns, etc., A. 8, S. 4.

Trials other than jury, A. 1, S. 13.

Legitimation, general assembly can pass general laws for, A. 2, S. 11. Liberty, deprivation of, except by law, A. 1, S. 17.

Religious, A. 1, S. 26.

Restraint of, remedied. A. 1, S. 18.

Warrants without evidence, dangerous to, A. 1, S. 15.

Lien of laborers and mechanics, A. 14, S. 4.

Lieutenant-governor, president of senate, duties of, A. 3, S. 11.

When governor, A. 3, S. 12.

Literary fund, board of education to succeed to rights of, A. 9, S. 10. Marriages between whites and negroes forbidden, A. 14, S. 8.

Married woman, husband can insure life for benefit of, A. 10, S. 7.

Privy examination of, to dispose of homestead, A. 10, S. 8.

Property of, not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.

Mechanics' lien, A. 14, S. 4. Men, equality, rights of, A. 1, S. 1.

Militia, A. 1, S. 24; A. 12.

Exemptions from duty, A. 12, S. 4.

Governor commands, A. 3, S. 8; A. 12, S. 3.

Organization of, A. 12, S. 2.

Who liable to bear arms, A. 12, S. 1.

Money, how drawn from state treasury, A. 14, S. 3.

County or township treasury, A. 7, S. 8.

Monopolies are injurious, A. 1, S. 31.

Municipal corporations, A. 7.

Cannot contract debt except by majority of qualified voters, A. 7,

Charters remain in force till changed, A. 7, S. 12.

General assembly to provide for organization of, taxation, etc., by,

A. 8, S. 4. Power of general assembly over, A. 7, S. 14.

Names, personal, how changed, A. 2, S. 11.

Normal school, to be maintained by general assembly at university, A. 9. S. 14.

Oath of member of general assembly, A. 2, S. 24.

Oath of governor, A. 3, S. 4.

Oath of office, A. 6, S. 4. Office, cannot hold two, A. 14, S. 7.

Disqualification, A. 6, S. 5.

Duelling disqualifies for, A. 14, S. 2.

Eligibility to, A. 6.

Qualification, property, none, A. 1, S. 22.

Officers, county, A. 7, S. 1; A. 7, S. 10.

First elected, A. 4, S. 26.

What, appointed by governor, A. 3, S. 10; A. 14, S. 5.

Orphans, houses for, A. 11, S. 8.

Provision for, A. 11, S. 7.

Pardons, A. 3, S. 6.

Peace, soldiers quartered in time of, A. 1, S. 36. Penitentiary, A. 11, S. 3.

Convict labor, A. 11, S. 1.

Self-supporting as far as possible, A. 11, S. 11.

Sexes separated, A. 11, S. 6.

People, right of, to assemble together, A. 1, S. 25.

Perpetuities, injurious, A. 1, S. 31.

General assembly shall prevent, A. 2, S. 15. Political power and government, A. 1, S. 2.

Societies in secret dangerous, A. 1, S. 25.

Poor, provision for, A. 11, S. 7.

Power of general assembly, A. 2, S. 22.

To suspend laws injurious, A. 1, S. 9.

Powers, executive, judicial and legislative, distinct, A. 1, S. 8.

Judicial, division of, A. 4, S. 2. Press, freedom and abuse of, A. 1, S. 20.

Principles, recurrence to fundamental, A. 1, S. 29.

Prisoners, health and comfort secured, A. 11, S. 6.

Private laws, A. 2, SS. 11, 12.

Privileges, exclusive, none, A. 1, S. 7.

Property, controversies at law about, A. 1, S. 19.

Deprivation of, except by law, wrong, A. 1, S. 17.

Devoted to education, A. 9, S. 4.

Exemptions from taxation, A. 5, S. 5.

Feme sole not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.

Qualification, none, A. 1, S. 22.

Prosecution, criminal, A. 1, S. 11.

Protest, by whom and when made, A. 2, S. 17.

Public debt, increase of, restricted, etc., A. 5, S. 4.

What bonds declared invalid, A. 1, S. 6.

Public money, how drawn, A. 14, S. 3.

Public schools, general assembly to provide for, A. 9, S. 2.

Punishments, penal institutions and public charities, A. 11.

Cruel or unusual, A. 1, S. 14; A. 14, S. 1.

Qualification and elections of members of general assembly, each house judge of, A. 2, S. 22.

Rebellion, debt in aid of, not to be paid, A. 7, S. 13.

Recurrence to fundamental principles, A. 1, S. 29.

Refuge, houses of, A. 11, S. 5.

Register of deeds, A. 7, S. 1.

Registration of electors, A. 6, S. 2.

Religious liberty, A. 1, S. 26.

Scruples against bearing arms, A. 12, S. 1.

Removal of judges, A. 4, S. 31; of clerks, A. 4, S. 32.

Representation and taxation, A. 1, S. 23.

Reprieves, A. 3, S. 6.

Retrospective laws, A. 1, S. 32.

Revenue, A. 2, S. 14; A. 5.

Right of assemblage, A. 1, S. 25. Jury, A. 1, S. 13.

Secession, none, A. 1, S. 4.

To bear arms, A. 1, S. 24. To suspend laws, injurious, A. 1, S. 9.

Rights, declaration of, A. 1.

Of men. A. 1, S. 1; A. 1, S. 37.

Salaries and fees, general assembly to regulate, A. 4, S. 18.

Schools, attendance of children, A. 9, S. 15. County divided into districts, A. 9, S. 3.

Fund, A. 9, S. 5.

Provided by legislation, A. 9, S. 2.

Schools, races separate, A. 9, S. 2.

Seal of state, A. 3, S. 16.

Search warrants without evidence, wrong, A. 1, S. 15.

Seat of Government at Raleigh, A. 14, S. 6.

Secession, no right of, A. 1, S. 4.

Secretary of State, duties of, A. 3, S. 13.

Senate, presiding officer, A. 2, S. 19.

Pro tem. speaker, when elected, A. 2, S. 20.

Senators, number of, A. 2, S. 3.

Other senatorial officers, A. 2, S. 20.

President of, A. 2, S. 19. Qualifications for, A. 2, S. 7.

Regulating senatorial districts, A. 2, S. 4.

Sexes separated in confinement, A. 11, S. 6.

Sheriff and coroner, A. 4, S. 24.

Slavery prohibited, A. 1, S. 33.

Societies, secret, political, dangerous, A. 1, S. 25.

Soldiers, how quartered, A. 1, S. 36.

Solicitor, how elected, A. 4, S. 23.

Special courts, A. 4, S. 14.

State boundaries, A. 1, S. 34.

Claims against, A. 4, S. 9.

Internal government of, A. 1. S. 3.

Statistics, department of, A. 3, S. 17.

Suffrage and eligibility to office, A. 6.

Superintendent of public instruction, A. 3, S. 13.

Reports of county school fund to be made to, A. 9, S. 5.

Superior court, clerk, his election. A. 4. S. 16.

Term, A. 4, S. 17; vacancy, A. 4, S. 29.

Districts, A. 4, S. 10.

Judges, election and term, A. 4, S. 21.

Residence, A. 4, S. 11; rotation. A. 4, S. 11.

Open at all times except for jury trials, A. 4, S. 22.

Solicitor for each district, A. 4, S. 23.

Special term, A. 4, S. 12. Transaction of business, A. 4, S. 22.

Supreme Court, clerk, A. 4. S. 15; jurisdiction, A. 4, SS. 8, 9.

Justices, A. 4, S. 6; election and terms of, A. 4, S. 21.

Terms of, A. 4, S. 7.

Surveyor, A. 7, S. 1.

Suspending laws without consent of representatives, not to be exercised, A. 1, S. 9.

Taxation, ad valorem and uniform, A. 5, S. 3.

And revenue, A. 5; A. 1, S. 23.

Property, exemptions from, A. 5, S. 5.

Of purchases and sales retrospectively not to be passed, A. 1, S. 32.

Taxes, acts to levy. to state object, A. 5, S. 7.

Except for necessary expenses, not levied by county, city or town without assent of majority of voters, A. 7, S. 7.

Levied by county commissioners, A. 5, S. 6. Of county to be ad valorem, A. 7, S. 9.

Towns, etc., organized by legislation, A. 8, S. 4.

Townships, officers of, A. 7, S. 5.

Treason against State, A. 4, S. 5.

Treasurer, duties of, A. 3, S. 13.

University, Agricultural Department of, Mechanics, Mining and Normal . instruction connected with, A. 9, S. 14. Benefits of, A. 9, S. 7.

Election of trustees, A. 9, S. 6.

General assembly shall maintain, A. 9, S. 7. Maintenance of, A. 9, S. 6.

University, property devoted to, A. 9, S. 7.

Vacancies in general assembly, A. 2, S. 13. Vacancies, other, A. 3, SS. 12, 13; A. 4, SS. 25, 28, 29.

Vagrants, House of Correction for, A. 11, S. 4.

Warrants without evidence injurious, A. 1, S. 15. Whites and negroes cannot intermarry, A. 14, S. 8.

Separated in schools, A. 9, S. 2.

Widow, homestead benefits, A. 10, S. 5. Yeas and nays, when entered, A. 2, SS. 14, 26.

MEMBERS OF SENATE OF UNITED STATES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Abbott, Joseph C., 1867-1871.
Badger, George E. (34), 1846-1855.
Biggs, Asa, 1854-1858.
Bragg, Thomas, 1849-1851.
Bloodworth, Timothy, 1795-1801.
Branch, John, 1823-1829.
Brown, Bedford (35), 1829-1841.
Butler, Marion, 1895-1901.
Clingmau, T. L. (36), 1859-1861.
Franklin, Jesse.
1799-1805, 1807-1813.
Graham, William A., 1841-1843.
Hawkins, Benjamin, 1789-1795.
Haywood, Wm. H., Jr., 1843-1846.
Iredell, James (37), 1828-1831.

Johnston, Samuel, 1789-1793.

Locke, Francis, 1814-1815.

Jarvis, Thomas J. (38), 1894.

Macon, Nathaniel, 1815-1828. Mangum, W. P., 1831-1837, 1841-1847, 1848-1853. Martin, Alexander, 1793-1799. Merrimon, A. S., 1873-1879. Overman, Lee S., 1903. Pool, John, 1867-1873. Pritchard, J. C. (39). 1895-1903. Ransom, Matthew W., 1872-1895. Reid, D. S., 1854-1859. Stokes, Montford (40), 1816-1823. Stone, David, 1801-1807, 1813-1814. Strange, Robert, 1837-1841. Simmons, F. M., 1901. Turner, James, 1805-1816. Vance, Zebulon B., 1879-1894.

⁽³⁴⁾ Elected in place of W. H. Haywood, Jr., resigned; took his seat December 14, 1846.

⁽³⁵⁾ Elected in place of John Branch, resigned; took his seat December 28, 1829.

⁽³⁶⁾ Elected in place of Asa Biggs, resigned; took his seat December 6, 1858.

⁽³⁷⁾ Elected in place of Nathaniel Macon, resigned; took his seat December 23, 1828.

⁽³⁸⁾ Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Z. B. Vance and took his seat April 26, 1894.

⁽³⁹⁾ Took his seat January 29, 1895.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Elected in place of James Turner, resigned.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Ashe, Thomas S., Seventh Congressional District. Avery, W. W.* Bridgers, R. R. (g), Second Congressional District. Craige, Burton.* Davis, George.* Davidson, A. T., Tenth Congressional District. Fuller, Thomas C. (a), Fourth Congressional District. Gaither, Burgess S. (b), Ninth Congressional District. Gilmer, John A. (a), Sixth Congressional District. Kenan, Owen R., Third Congressional District. Lander, William (c), Eighth Congressional District. Leach, Dr. J. T. (a), Third Congressional District. Leach, J. M. (a), Seventh Congressional District. Logan, George W. (a), Tenth Congressional District. McDowell, Thomas D., Fourth Congressional District. Morehead, J. M.* Puryear, R. C.* Ramsay, James G. (d), Eighth Congressional District. Smith, W. N. H. (e), First Congressional District. Turner, Josiah, Jr. (f), Fifth Congressional District.

\$Commissions issued February, 1862.

- (b) Commissions February, 1862, and January, 1864.
- (c) Commission dated November, 1861.(d) Commission dated January, 1864.
- (e) Commissions dated January, 1862, and April, 1864.
- (f) Commission dated May 1, 1864.
- (g) Commissions dated January, 1862 and 1864.

CONFEDERATE STATES SENATORS.

Davis, George.° Dortch, W. T.° Graham, W. A.* Reade, Edwin G.§

^{*}Record of Commissions not found.

[°]Commissions issued January, 1862.

⁽a) Commissions issued April, 1864.

[°]Commission dated December, 1861.

^{*}Commission dated February, 1864. &Commission dated January, 1864.

The Confederate States Congress held three sessions. The first was the Provisional Congress, which assembled at Montgomery, Ala., on February 4, 1861; the second was the first regular Congress and was from February 22, 1862, to February 22, 1864; the third was the second regular Congress and was from February 22, 1864, to February 22, 1866.

MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Ashe. John B., 1787-1788. Bloodworth, Timothy, 1786-1787. Blount, William,

1782-1783, 1786-1787.
Burke, Thomas, 1777-1781.
Burton, Robert, 1787-1788.
Caswell, Richard, 1774-1776.
Cumning, William, 1784-1784.
Harnett, Cornelius, 1777-1780.
Hawkins, Benjamin.

1781-1784, 1786-1787. Hewes, Jos. (1), 1774-1777, 1779. Hill, Whitmill, 1778-1781. Hooper, William, 1774-1777. Johnston, Samuel, 1780-1782.
Jones, Allen, 1779-1780.
Jones, Willie, 1780-1781.
Nash, Abner (2),
1782-1784, 1785-1786.
Penn. John, 1775-1776, 1777-1780.
Sitgreaves, John, 1784-1785.
Sharpe, William, 1779-1782.
Spaight, Richard D., 1783-1785.
Swan, John, 1787-1788.
Williams, John, 1778-1779.
Williamson, Hugh,
1782-1785, 1787-1788.

White, Alexander, 1786-1788.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexander, Evan, 1805-1809. Alexander, Nathaniel, 1803-1805. Alston, Willis, 1799-1803. Alston, Willis, Jr.. 1803-1815, 1825-1831. Arrington, A. H., 1841-1845.

Arrington, A. H., 1841-1845. Ashe, John B., 1790-1793. Ashe, William S., 1849-1853. Ashe, Thomas S., 1873-1877. Armfield, Robert F., 1879-1883. Alexander, S. B., 1891-1895. Atwater, John W., 1899-1901. Biggs, Asa, 1845-1847.
Barringer, Daniel L. (3),
1826-1835.
Barringer. Daniel M., 1843-1849.
Bethune, Laughlin, 1831-1833.
Blackledge, William,
1803-1809, 1811-1813.
Blackledge, William S. (4),
1821-1823.
Bloodworth, Timothy, 1790-1791.
Blount, Thomas (5),
1793-1799, 1805-1809, 1811-1812.

- (1) Died November 10, 1779.
- (2) Died December 2, 1786.
- (3) Elected in place of Willie P. Mangum, resigned.
- (4) Elected in place of Jesse Slocumb, deceased.
- (5) Died February 7, 1812.

Boyden, Nathaniel, 1847-1849. Branch, John, 1831-1833. Branch, L. O'B., 1855-1861. Branch, W. A. B., 1891-1895. Bryan, Nathan (6), 1795-1798. Bryan, John H., 1825-1829. Bryan, Joseph H., 1815-1819. Burton, Hutchins G., 1819-1824. Bynum, Jesse A., 1833-1841. Boyden. Nathaniel,

1847-1849, 1867-1869
Brogden, C. H., 1877-1879.
Bennett, R. T., 1883-1887.
Brower, John M., 1887-1891.
Bower, W. H., 1893-1895.
Bunn, B. H., 1889-1895.
Bellamy, John D., 1899-1903.
Blackburn, Edmond S..

1901-1903, 1905.
Caldwell, Green W., 1841-1843.
Caldwell, Joseph P., 1849-1851.
Carson, Samuel P., 1825-1833.
Clark, James W., 1815-1817.
Clark, Henry S., 1845-1847.
Cobb, C. L., 1871-1875.
Cochran, James, 1809-1813.
Conner, H. W., 1821-1841.
Crane, Butler, 1853-1861.
Crudup, Josiah, 1821-1823.
Culpepper, John. 1807-1809,
1813-1817, 1819-1821, 1823-1825.

Clingman, Thomas L.. 1843-1845, 1847-1859. Cox, W. R., 1881-1887. Cowles, W. H. H., 1885-1893. Cheatham, H. P. (col.), 1889-1893. Crawford, W. T. (7),

1891-1895, 1899-1901.

Daniel, J. R. J., 1841-1853. Davidson, William, 1818-1821. Dawson, William J., 1793-1795. Deweese, J. T., 1867. Dobbin, James C., 1845-1847. Deberry, Edmund, 1829-1831, 1833-1845, 1849-1851. Dockery, Alfred,

Craige, Burton, 1853-1861.

1845-1847, 1851-1853.
Dockery, O. H., 1867-1871.
Dickens, Samuel (8), 1816-1817.
Donnell, R. S., 1847-1849.
Dixon, Joseph, 1799-1801.
Dudley, Edward B., 1829-1831.
Davis, Joseph J., 1875-1881.
Dowd, Clement, 1881-1885.
Edwards, Weldon N. (9).

1816-1827.

Ewart, H. G., 1889-1891. Fisher. Charles (10).

1819-1821, 1839-1841, Forney, Daniel M. (11), 1815-1818. Forney, Peter, 1813-1815. Franklin, Jesse, 1795-1797. Franklin, Meshack, 1807-1815. French, John R., 1807-1871. Fowler, John E., 1897-1899. Gaston, William, 1813-1817. Gatlin, Alfred M., 1823-1825. Gillespie, James (12),

1793-1799, 1803-1805. Greene, W. J., 1883-1887. Gilmer, John A., 1857-1861. Graham, James.

1833-1843, 1845-1847, Gudger, J. M., Jr., 1901, 1905, Grady, B. F., 1891-1895, Grove, William B., 1791-1803,

⁽⁶⁾ Died June 4, 1798.

⁽⁷⁾ Seat successfully contested by R. Pearson, 1899-1901.

⁽⁸⁾ Elected in place of Richard Stanford, deceased.(9) Elected in place of Nathaniel Macon, elected Senator.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Elected in place of George Momford, deceased.

⁽¹¹⁾ Resigned in 1818.

⁽¹²⁾ Died in January, 1805.

Hall, Thomas H.. 1817-1825, 1827-1835. Hawkins, M. T., 1831-1841.

Heaton, David, 1867. Henderson, Archibald, 1799-1803. Hill, John, 1839-1841. Hill, William H., Jr., 1799-1803.

Hines, Richard, 1825-1827. Holland, James,

1795-1797, 1801-1811. Holmes, Gabriel, 1825-1829.

Hooks, Charles (13),

1816-1817, 1819-1825. Hyman, John A., 1875-1877. Hubbs, Orlando, 1881-1883. Henderson, J. S., 1885-1895. Jones, A. H., 1867. Johnson, Charles (14), 1801-1802. Johnson, T. D., 1885-1889. Kenan, Thomas, 1805-1811. Kennedy, William,

1803-1805, 1809-1811, 1812-1815. Kerr, John, 1853-1855, King, William R., 1811-1816. Kitchin, William H., 1879-1881. Kitchin, William W.,

1897-1903, 1905. Kitchin, Claude, 1901-1903, 1905. Kluttz, Theodore F., 1899-1903. Lash, J. T., 1867. Leach, James M.

1858-1860, 1869-1875, Locke, Matthew, 1793-1799, Long, John, 1821-1829, Love, William C., 1815-1817, Leach, James M., 1873, 1875. Latham, L. C.,

1881-1883, 1887-1889. Linney, R. Z., 1895-1901. Lockhart, J. A. (15), 1895-1897. Macon, Nathaniel (16),

1791-1805, 1807-1809. Mangum, W. P., 1823-1826.

Mangum, W. P., 1823-1826. Manning, John, Jr., 1871. McBride, Archibald, 1809-1813. McDowell, Joseph,

1793-1795, 1797-1799. McFarland, Duncan, 1805-1807.

McKay, James J., 1831-1849. McNeil, Archibald,

1821-1823, 1825-1827. Mebane, Alexander, 1793-1794.

Mitchell, Anderson (17), 1842-1843.

Montgomery, William, 1835-1841. Momford, George (18). 1817-1819. Morehead, James T., 1851-1853. Murfree, William H., 1813-1817. Martin, Joseph John (19),

1879-1881. McClammy, Chas. W., 1887-1891. Martin, C. H. (20),

1895-1897, 1897-1899. Moody, James M., 1901-1903. Nichols, John, 1887-1889. Ontlaw, David, 1847-1853. Outlaw, George (21), 1825-1828. Owen, James, 1817-1819.

O'Hara, J. E. (col.), 1883-1887. Paine, R. T., 1855-1857.

Pettigrew, E., 1835-1837. Pearson, Joseph, 1809-1815.

(14) Died in 1802.

(15) Seat successfully contested by C. H. Martin.

(17) Elected in place of Lewis Williams, deceased.

(18) Died December 31, 1818.

(20) Took his seat December 2.

⁽¹³⁾ Elected in place of W. R. King, resigned.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Elected Speaker Dec. 7, 1801; Oct. 17, 1803; Dec. 2, 1805.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Seat successfully contested by J. J. Yeates.

⁽²¹⁾ Elected in place of Hutchings G. Burton, resigned.

Pickens, Israel, 1811-1817. Potter, Robert, 1829-1831. Puryear, R. C., 1853-1857. Purviance, Samuel D., 1803-1805. Pearson, Richmond, 1895-1901. Pou, Edward W., 1901-1903, 1905. Rayner, Kenneth, 1859-1845. Reade, E. G., 1855-1857. Rencher, Abraham. 1829-1839, 1841-1843. Reid, Davis S., 1843-1847. Rogers, Sion H., 1853-1855, 1871-1873.

Robbins. W. M., 1873-1879. Ruffin, Thomas, 1853-1861. Russell, Daniel L., 1879-1881. Reid, James W. (22), 1885-1886. Rowland, A., 1887-1891. Saunders, R. M.,

1821-1827, 1841-1845. Sawyer, Lemuel, 1807, 1817, 1825. Sawyer, S. T., 1837-1839. Settle, Thomas, 1817-1819. Sevier, John, 1790. Shadwick. William, 1796. Shepard, Charles B., 1837-1841. Shepard, William B., 1827-1837. Shepperd, A. H.,

1827-1839, 1841-1847. Shober, F. E., 1869-1873.

Smith, James S., 1817-1821. Smith, W. A., 1873-1875. Smith, W. N. H., 1859-1861. Slocumb, Jesse (23), 1817-1820.

Speight, Jesse, 1829-1837.

Spaight, R. D. (24), 1798-1801. Spaight, R. D., Jr., 1823-1825. Stanford, Richard (25), 1797-1816. Stanly, John, 1801-1803, 1809-1811.

Stanly, Edward, 1837-1843. Steele, John, 1790-1,93. Stewart, James. 1818-1819.

Stone, David, 1799-1801. Smith, William A., 1873-1875. Scales, Alfred M. (27),

1857-1859, 1875-1883. Steele, W. L., 1877-1881.

Shackelford, J. W. (26), 1881-1883.

Skinner, T. G. (28), 1883-1887, 1889-1891.

Simmons, F. M., 1887-1889. Settle, Thomas, 1893-1897. Skinner, Harry, 1895-1899. Shaw, John G., 1895-1899. Shuford, A. C., 1895-1899. Strowd, William F., 1895-1899. Small, John H., 1899-1903.

Strudwick, William (29). 1796-1797. Tatum, Absalom (30), 1795-1796. Tate, Magnus, 1815. Turner, Daniel, 1827-1829.

Thomas. Charles R.,

1871-1875, 1899-1903, 1905. Vance, Robert B., 1812-1823. Vance, Robert B., Jr., 1873-1885. Vance, Zebulon B. (31), 1858-1861. Venable, Abraham W., 1847-1853. Waddell, Alfred M., 1871-1879.

(22) Took his seat January 28, 1885; resigned December 31, 1886.

(23) Died December 20, 1820.

(25) Died April 9, 1816. (26) Died January 18, 1833.

(28) Took his seat December 19.

(30) Resigned.

⁽²⁴⁾ Elected in place of Nathan Bryan, deceased; took his seat December 10, 1798.

⁽²⁷⁾ Resigned to become Governor December 30, 1884.

⁽²⁹⁾ Elected in place of Absalom Tatum, resigned.

⁽³¹⁾ Elected in place of Thomas L. Clingman, elected Senator.

Walker, Felix, 1817-1823.
Washington, Wm. H., 1841-1843.
Williams, Benjamin, 1793-1795.
Williams, Lewis (32), 1815-1842.
Williams, Marmaduke, 1803-1809.
Williams, Robert, 1797-1803.
Williams, A. H. A., 1891-1893.
Williamson, Hugh, 1790-1793.
Winslow, Warren, 1855-1861.

Winston, Joseph. 1793-1795, 1803-1807. Woodard, Fred A., 1893-1897. White, Geo. H. (col.), 1897-1901. Wynns, Thomas (33), 1802-1807. Yancey, Bartlett, 1813-1817. Yeates, Jesse J., 1875-1881. York, Tyre, 1883-1885.

- (32) Died 1842.
- (33) Elected in place of Charles Johnson, deceased.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE LORDS PROPRIETORS UNDER CHAR-TER OF CHARLES II.

Date.	Names.	Date.	Names.
1663.	William Drumond.	1699.	Henderson Walker.
1667.	Samuel Stevens.	1704.	Robert Daniel.
1674.	Sir George Carteret.	1705.	Thomas Carey.
1677.	Sir George Eastchurch.	1709.	William Glover.
1677.	Thomas Miller, Deputy.	1710.	Edward Hyde.
1677.	John Culpepper.	1712.	Thomas Pollock.
1680.	John Harvey, President.	1714.	Charles Eden.
1680.		1722.	Thomas Pollock, President.
1681.	Henry Wilkinson, Governor	1723.	William Reid, President.
1683.	Seth Sothel.	1724.	George Burrington.
1689.	Philip Ludwell,	1725.	
1693.		1729.	The Lords Proprietors sur-
1695.	Thomas Harvey, Dep. Gov.		rendered their charter to
	• • •		the Crown.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN.

Date.	Names.	Date.	Names.
1730.	George Burrington.	1753.	Matthew Rowan.
	Gabriel Johnston.	1765.	William Tryon.
1754.	Arthur Dobbs.		Josiah Martin.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Date.	Names.	Counties.
1776.	Richard Caswell	Lenoir.
1779.	Abner Nash	
1781.	Thomas Burke	
1782.	Alexander Martin	
1784.	Richard Caswell	Lenoir.
1787.	Samuel Johnston	Chowan.
1789.	Alexander Martin	Guilford.
1,92.	Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr	Craven.
1795.	Samuel Ashe	New Hanover.
1798.	William R. Davie	
1799.	Benjamin Williams	Moore.
1802.	James Turner	
1805.	Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg.
1807.	Benjamin Williams	Moore.
1808.	David Stone	
1810.	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick.
1811.	William Hawkins	Warren.
1814.	William Miller	
1817.	John Branch	
1820.	Jesse Franklin	Surry.
1821.	Gabriel Holmes	Sampson.
1824.	Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax.
1827.	James Iredell	Chowan.
1528.	John Owen	Bladen.
1830.	Montford Stokes	Wilkes.
1832.	David L. Swain	
1835.	Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr	Craven.

GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Date.	Names.	Counties.
1837.	Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover.
	John M. Morehead	
1845.	William A. Graham	Orange.
1849.	Charles Manly	Wake.
1851.	David S. Reid	Rockingham.
1854.	Warren Winslow (ex officio)	Cumberland.
1855.	Thomas Bragg	Northampton.

Date.	Names.	Counties.
1858.	John W. Ellis	Rowan.
1861.	Henry T. Clark (ex officio)	Edgecombe.
1863.	Z. B. Vance	Buncombe.
1866.	W. W. Holden (provisional)	Wake.
1866.	Jonathan Worth	Randolph.
1868.	W. W. Holden	Wake.
1870.	Tod R. Caldwell	Burke.
1874.	Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne.
1876.	Zebulon B. Vance	Mecklenburg.
1879.	Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt.
1885.	Alfred M. Scales	Guilford.
1889.	Daniel G. Fowle	Wake.
1891.	Thomas M. Holt	Alamance.
1893.	Elias Carr	Edgecombe.
1897.	Daniel L. Russell	New Hanover.
1901.	Charles B. Aycock	Wayne.
1905.	Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Date.	Names.	Date.	Names.
1777.	James Glasgow.	1864.	Charles R. Thomas.
1778.	William White.	1866.	R. W. Best.
1811.	William Hill.	1868.	Henry J. Menninger.
1859.	Rufus H. Page.	1872.	William H. Howerton.
1863.	J. H. P. Russ.		
1876.	Joseph A. Engelhard		New Hanover.
	William L. Saunders		
1891.	Octavius Coke		
1897.	Cyrus Thompson		Onslow.
1901.	J. Bryan Grimes		Pitt.

COMPTROLLERS.

Date.	Names.	Date.	Names.
1783.	John Craven.	1836.	William F. Collins.
1808.	Samuel Goodwin.	1851.	William J. Clarke.
1825.	Joseph Hawkins.	1855.	George W. Brooks.
	John L. Henderson,	1857.	Curtis H. Brogden.
	James Grant.		S. W. Burgin.
1024	Nothan Stadman		O

AUDITORS.

	Names.	Date.		Names.
1868.	Henderson Adams. Samuel L. Love	1873.	John	Reilley.
1876.	Samuel L. Love			
1881.	William P. Roberts			Gates.
1889.	George W. Sanderlin			Lenoir.
1893.	Robert M. Furman			Buncombe
1897.	Hal. W. Ayer			Wake.
1901.	B. F. Dixon			Cleveland.

TREASURERS.

Date.	Names.	Date.	Names.
1776.	Richard Caswell.	1839.	Charles L. Hinton.
1776.	Samuel Johnston.	1843.	John H. Wheeler.
1777.	Memucan Hunt.	1845.	Charles L. Hinton.
1787.	John Haywood.	1852.	Daniel W. Courts.
1827.	William S. Robards.	1863.	Jonathan Worth.
1830.	Robert H. Burton.	1865.	William Sloan.
1830.	William S. Mhoon.	1866.	Kemp P. Battle.
1835.	Samuel F. Patterson.	1869.	David A. Jenkins.
1837.	Daniel W. Courts.		
1876.	John M. Worth		
1885.	Donald W. Bain		Wake.
1893.	S. McD. Tate		Burke.
1895.	W. H. Worth		
1901.	B. R. Lacy		

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Date.	Names. Counties.
	S. S. Ashley.
	Alex. Mclver.
1874.	Stephen D. PoolCraven.
1876.	John C. ScarboroughJohnston.
1885.	Sidney M. Finger
1893.	John C. SearboroughJohnston.
1897.	Charles H. MebaneCatawba.
1901.	Thomas F. ToonRobeson,
1903.	James Y. JoynerGuilford.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1777. Waightstill Avery, Burke. Resigned 1779.
- 1779. James Iredell, Chowan.
- 1790. Alfred Moore, Brunswick.
- 1791. John Haywood, Halifax. 1794. Blake Baker, Edgecombe. Resigned 1803.
- 1803. Henry Seawell, Wake.
- 1808. Oliver Fitts, Warren.
- 1808. John L. Taylor, Cumberland.
- 1810. William Miller, Warren.
- 1810. Hutchins G. Burton, Halifax. Resigned November, 1825.
- 1816. William Drew, Halifax. Resigned 1825.
- 1825. James F. Taylor, Wake. Died June, 1828.
 1828. Robert H. Jones, Warren.
- 1828. Romnlus M. Saunders, Caswell.
- 1834. John R. J. Daniel, Halifax.
- 1840. Hugh McQueen, Chatham.
- 1842. Spier Whitaker, Halifax.
- 1842. Edward Stanley, Beaufort.
- 1848. Bartholomew F. Moore, Halifax.
- 1851. William Eaton, Jr., Warren.
- 1852. M. W. Ransom. 1855. J. B. Batchelor.
- 1856. W. A. Bailey,
- 1862. Sion H. Rogers.
- 1868. William Coleman.
- 1870. L. P. Olds.
- 1871. W. M. Shipp.
- 1873. T. L. Hargreve.
- 1876. Thomas S. Kenan, Wilson.
- 1885. Theodore F. Davidson, Buncombe.
- 1893. Frank I. Osborne, Mecklenburg. 1897. Zeb. V. Walser, Davidson.
- 1900. Robert D. Douglas, Gnilford.
- 1901. Robert D. Gilmer, Haywood.

JUDICIARY.

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.

Date. Names.	Date. Names.
1818. John Lewis Taylor.	1848. Richmond M. Pearson.
1818. John Hall.	1860. M. E. Manly.
1818. Leonard Henderson.	1868. Edwin G. Reade.
1829. John D. Toomer.	1870. William B. Rodman.
1829. Thomas Ruffin.	1870. Robert P. Dick.
1832. Joseph J. Daniel.	1870. Thomas Settle.
1844. Frederick Nash.	1871. N. Boyden.
1848. William H. Battle.	
Ashe, Thomas S., 1879-1887.	Hoke, William A., 1905.
Avery, A. C., 1889-1897.	Merrimon, A. S., 1885-1891.
Bynum, W. P., 1872-1879.	C. J., 1891-1893.
Burwell, Armistead, 1893-1895.	MacRae, James C., 1893-1895.
Brown, George H., 1905.	Montgomery, W. A., 1895-1905.
Clark, Walter, 1891-1903.	Pearson, Richmond, C. J., 1874-1879.
С. Л., 1903.	Reade, Edwin G., 1874-1879.
Cook, Charles A., 1901-1903.	Rodman, W. B., 1874-1879.
Connor, H. G., 1903.	Ruffin, Thomas, 1881-1885.
Dillard, John H., 1879-1881.	Settle, Thomas, 1874-1876.
Davis, Joseph J., 1887-1893.	Smith, W. N. H., C. J., 1879-1891.
Douglas, Robert M., 1897-1905.	Shepherd, James E., 1889-1893.
Faircloth, W. T., 1876-1879.	C. J., 1893-1895.
С. Л., 1895-1901.	Walker, Platt D., 1903.
Furches, D. M., 1895-1901.	

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1777.

John Williams of Granville county, 1777 to 1790; died October, 1799. Samuel Ashe of New Hanover, elected Governor in 1795. Samuel Spencer of Anson, died 1794. S. McCay of Rowan. 1790; died 1808.

John Haywood of Halifax, elected 1794; resigned in 1800.

C. J., 1901-1903.

Alfred Moore of Brunswick, elected in 1798; appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States December 10, 1799.

John Louis Taylor of Cumberland, elected in 1798; appointed Judge

of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1818; died February, 1829.

Samuel Johnston of Chowan, appointed February 10, 1800; resigned November 18, 1803.

John Hall of Warren, elected in 1800; appointed Judge Supreme Court in 1818; resigned December, 1832; died 1833.

Francis Locke of Rowan, elected in 1803; resigned February 7, 1814.

David Stone of Bertie, elected in 1795 and resigned in 1798, and elected Governor in 1808.

Samuel Lowrie of Mecklenburg, elected in 1806; died December, 1818. Blake Baker of Warren, appointed in 1808; commission expired in

December, 1808; died in 1818.

Leonard Henderson of Granville, elected in 1808; resigned in 1816; elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1818; died August, 1833.

Joshua Wright of New Hanover, elected in 1808; died in 1811.

Henry Seawell of Wake, appointed July 5, 1811; commission expired in 1811; appointed in 1813; resigned in 1819; elected in 1832; died in 1835.

Edward Harris of Craven, elected in 1811; died in 1813.

Duncan Cameron of Orange, appointed February, 1814; resigned November, 1816.

Thomas Ruffin of Orange, elected 1816; resigned December, 1818; appointed July 15, 1825; resigned 1828; elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1829; resigned 1859; died 1870.

Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax, appointed March, 1816; elected Judge of

the Supreme Court in 1832; died February, 1848.

Robert H. Burton of Lincoln, appointed March, 1818; resigned in 1818.

John Paxton of Rutherford, elected in 1818; died in 1826.

John D. Toomer of Cumberland, elected in 1818; resigned in 1819; appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1829; commission expired December, 1829; elected in 1836; resigned in 1840.

Frederick Nash of Orange, elected in 1818; resigned in July, 1826;

elected in 1836; transferred to the Supreme Court in 1844.

Archibald D. Murphy of Orange, elected in 1818; resigned in 1820.

James Iredell of Chowan, appointed March, 1819; resigned May, 1819. John R. Donnell of Craven, appointed 1819; resigned in 1836.

Willie P. Mangum of Orange, elected in 1819; appointed May 18, 1826; commission expired in 1826; elected in 1828; Senator to Congress in 1830.

William Norwood of Orange, appointed in 1820; resigned in 1836.

George E. Badger of Wake, elected in 1820; resigned in 1826.

Robert Strange of Cumberland, elected in 1826; elected Senator to Congress in 1836.

James Martin of Rowan, elected in 1826; resigned in 1835.

David L. Swain of Buncombe, elected in 1830; elected Governor in 1832.

Thomas Settle of Rockingham, elected in 1832.

Romulus M. Saunders, elected in 1835; resigned in 1840; elected in 1852; died in 1867.

Edward Hall of Warren, appointed February, 1840; commission expired January, 1841.

John M. Dick of Guilford, elected in 1835.

John L. Baily of Pasquotank, elected in 1836.

Richmond M. Pearson of Davie, elected in 1836; transferred to the Supreme Court in 1848.

David F. Caldwell of Rowan, appointed in 1844.

Matthias E. Manly of Craven, elected December, 1840.

Augustus Moore of Chowan, appointed in 1848; resigned the same

William H. Battle of Edgecombe, appointed in 1840; appointed to the Supreme Court in 1848; resigned in December, 1848; elected to the Superior Court in January, 1849.

John W. Ellis of Rowan, elected in 1848.

Date.	Name.	Date.	Name.
1854.	S. J. Person.		Edward J. Warren.
1859.	R. R. Heath.	1868.	Alexander Little.
	J. G. Shepherd.		Clinton N. Cilley.
1859.	James W. Osborne,	1870.	C. C. Pool.
	George Howard, Jr.		C. R. Thomas.
1860.			Daniel L. Russell.
1861.	Thomas Ruffin, Jr.		A. W. Tourgee.
1862.	John Kerr.		George W. Logan.
	Robert B. Gilliam.		E. W. Jones.
1863.	Edwin G. Reade.		S. W. Watts.
	William M. Shipp.		John M. Cloud.
1865.	David A. Barnes.		James L. Henry.
	R. P. Buxton.		Riley A. Cannon.
	D. G. Fowle.	1871.	William A. Moore.
	Anderson Mitchell		William J. Clarke

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Avery, A. C., 1879-1889.
Armfield, R. F., 1889-1895.
Adams, S. B., 1897-1899.
Allen, Oliver H., 1897.
Allen, William R., 1903.
Buxton, R. P., 1874-1881.
Bennett, Risden T., 1881-1883.
Boykin, Edwin T., 1887-1897.
Brown, George H., 1889-1905.
Brynum, John Gray, 1889-1905.
Brynan, Henry R., 1891.
Bowman, J. W., 1899-1901.
Cloud, John M., 1874-1879.
Cannon, Riley H., 1874-1879.
Connor, H. G., 1885-1895.
Clark, Walter, 1885-1891.

Augustus S. Merrimon.

Coble, A. J., 1895-1903.
Council, W. B., 1901.
Cooke, Charles M., 1903.
Eure, Mills L., 1874-1883.
Furches, D. M., 1876-1879.
Ferguson, Garland, 1903.
Graves, Jesse F., 1879-1895.
Gudger, James C. L., 1879-1889.
Gilmer, John A., 1881-1891.
Graham, A. W., 1895-1897.
Greene, L. L., 1895-1899.
Henry, James L., 1874-1879.
Hoke, William A., 1891-1905.
Justice, M. H., 1901.
Jones, George A., 1901-1903.
Jones, E. B., 1903.
Kerr, John, 1874-1881.

Jonathan W. Albertson.

Long, B. F., 1903.
Moore, W. A., 1874-1879.
McKoy, A. A., 1874-1887.
Mitchell, Anderson, 1874-1876.
MacRae, James C., 1883-1891.
Montgomery, W. J., 1885-1889.
Merrimon, J. H., 1887-1893.
McIver, J. D., 1891-1899.
McNeill, T. A., 1899.
Moore, Frederick, 1899.
Norwood, W. L., 1895-1899.
Neal, Walter H., 1901.
Phillips, Fred., 1883-1891.
Peebles, Robert B., 1903.

Robinson, W. S. O'B., 1895-1903. Seymour, A. S., 1874-1883. Schenck, David, 1874-1881. Shipp, William M., 1881-1891. Shepherd, James E., 1883-1889. Shuford, G. A., 1893-1895. Starbuck, Henry R., 1895-1903. Shaw, T. J., 1899. Timberlake, E. W., 1895-1903. Watts, Samuel W., 1874-1876. Whitaker, Spier, 1891-1895. Winston, Robert W., 1891-1895. Winston, Francis D., 1901-1903.

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES.

Battle, Dorsey, 1899-1901. Bryan, E. K. (unex. term), 1901. Carter, H. B., 1891-1895. Ewart, H. G., 1895-1899. Meares, Oliver P., 1876-1897. Strong, George V., 1876-1879. Sutton, T. H., 1897-1899. Stevens, Henry B., 1899-1901.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SPEAKERS OF THE SENATE.

1777.	Samuel Ashe.	1830-'31.	David F. Caldwell.
1778.	Allen Jones.	1832-'35,	William D. Mosely.
1779.	Abner Nash.	1836-'37.	Hugh Waddell.
1780-'81.	Alexander Martin.	1838-'41.	Andrew Joyner.
1782-'85.	Richard Caswell and	1842-'43.	Louis D. Wilson.
	Alexander Martin.	1844-'45.	Burgess S. Gaither.
1786.	James Coor.	1846-'47.	Andrew Joyner.
1787-'88.	Alexander Martin.	1848-'49.	Calvin Graves.
1789.	Charles Johnson.	1850-`53.	Weldon N. Edwards.
1790-'94.	William Lenoir.	1854-'55.	Warren Winslow.
1795-'99.	Benjamin Smith.	1856-'57.	W. W. Avery.
1800-'04.	Joseph Riddick.	1859-'60.	H. I. Clark.
1805.	Alexander Martin.	1862-'64.	Giles Mebane.
1806-'11.	Joseph Riddick.	1866.	M. E. Manly.
1812-'14.	George Outlaw.	1868-'70.	Tod R. Caldwell.
1815-'16.	John Branch.	1871.	E. J. Warren.
1817-'27.	Bartlett Yancey.	1872.	C. H. Brogden (Lieut.
1828.	Jesse Speight.		Gov. for four years
1829.	Bedford Brown.		from Jan. 1, 1873).

PRESIDENTS OF SENATE.

1893-'97. R. A. Doughton. 1874-'75. R. F. Armfield. 1897-'01. Charles A. Reynolds. Thomas J. Jarvis. 1876-'77. J. L. Robinson. 1901-'05. W. D. Turner. 1879-'85. Francis D. Winston. 1905. 1885-'89. Charles M. Stedman. Thomas M. Holt. 1889-'93.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

1777. Abner Nash. 1842-'43. Calvin Graves. Thomas Benbury. 1844-'47. Edward Stanly. 1778-'82. Edward Starkey. 1848-'49. R. B. Gilliam. 1783. 1784. Thomas Benbury. 1850-'51. James C. Dobbin. 1785. William Blount. 1852-'53. John Baxter. Richard D. Spaight. 1785. 1854-'55. Samuel P. Hill. 1856-'57. 1786. John B. Ashe. Jesse G. Shepherd. John Sitgreave, 1857-'58. Thomas Settle. 1787. William T. Dortch, Stephen Cabarrus. 1859. 1788-'92. till September, 1861. 1793. John Leigh. 1794. Timothy Bloodworth. 1859. R. B. Gilliam. 1859. N. N. Fleming. 1795. John Leigh. Mussendine Matthews. 1864. R. S. Donnell. 1796-'99. M. S. Robbins. 1800-'05, Stephen Cabarrus. 1862. Joshua G. Wright. 1863. Thomas Settle. 1806.R. Y. McAden. 1808. William Gaston. 1865. S. F. Phillips. 1809. Thomas Davis. 1867. Joseph W. Holden. William Hawkins. 1810. 1868. John Steele. 1870. T. J. Jarvis. 1811. 1812-'13. William Miller. 1872. J. L. Robinson. 1814. Frederick Nash. 1874-'75. James L. Robinson. 1815. John Craig. 1876-'77. Charles Price. 1816-'18. James Iredell. 1879. John M. Moring. 1819-'20. R. M. Saunders. 1881. C. M. Cooke. James Mebane. 1821. 1883. George M. Rose. 1822. John D. Jones. 1885. Thomas M. Holt. Alfred Moore. John R. Webster. 1823. 1887. John Stanly. 1889. 1825-'26. A. Leazar. 1825-'26, James Iredell. 1891. R. A. Doughton. Thomas Settle. 1827-'28. 1893.Lee S. Overman. Zeb. V. Walser. 1829.William J. Alexander. 1895. Charles Fisher. A. F. Hileman. 1830-'31. 1897. 1832. Louis D. Henry. 1899. H. G. Connor. 1833-'34. William J. Alexander. Walter E. Moore. 1901. 1835-'37. William H. Haywood. 1903. S. M. Gattis. 1838-'41. William A. Graham. 1905. Owen H. Guion.

COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Under the second charter of Charles II., Carolina embraced over a million square miles.

It included all the land on the North American Continent between

29 degrees and 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

The northern boundary line afterwards became the line of the famous Missouri Compromise. In this belt lies all the cotton-growing States of the Union, also New Mexico, Arizona, the southern half of California and northern part of Mexico.

The first political division in this territory was the Government of Albemarle, established about 1663. The second was at Clarendon, and

a few years later Bath was erected.

Albemarle was divided (about 1671) into Carteret, Berkeley and Shaftesbury precincts.

The settlement at Clarendon soon dispersed.

Bath was divided (about 1705) into the precincts of Pamptecough,

Wickham and Archdale.

The boundaries of these precincts are not clearly determined. The names of the precincts were changed, some time later, about as follows: Carteret* to Currituck and Pasquotank; Berkeley to Perquimans; Shaftesbury to Chowan; Bertie and Tyrrell were cut out of Chowan.

Pampticough and Wickham embraced the territory between the Roanoke and Pamlico rivers, part of the present counties of Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde and possibly the southern edge of Martin and Washington.

Archdale Precinct claimed the land between the Pamlico and Neuse rivers, and also the Neuse settlements on both sides of Neuse River.

At the time of the surrender of the Lords Proprietors to the Crown

we find Albemarle, Bath and Clarendon subdivided as follows:

Albemarle was divided into six precincts: Currituck, 1722; Pasquotank, 1722; Perquimans, 1722; Bertie, 1722; Chowan, 1722; and Tyrrell, 1729.

Bath was divided into four precincts: Carteret, 1722; Beaufort, 1722

and 1741; Hyde, 1722; Craven, 1722.

Clarendon became New Hanover in 1728.

1738 an act was passed decreeing that the existing precincts thereafter should be called counties, and these were afterwards subdivided from time to time into the various counties of the State.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTIES.

The following is a list of the counties of North Carolina, with their origin and date of formation:

Alamance, 1848. from Orange.

Alexander, 1846, from Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes.

Alleghany, 1859, from Ashe.

^{*}There were two Carterets.

Anson, 1749, from Bladen. Ashe, 1799, from Wilkes. Beaufort, 1722 and 1741, original precinct. Bertie, 1722, original precinct. Bladen, 1734, from New Hanover. Brunswick, 1764, from Bladen and New Hanover. Buncombe, 1791, from Burke and Rutherford. Burke, 1777, from Rowan. Cabarrus, 1792, from Mecklenburg. Caldwell, 1841, from Burke and Wilkes. Camden, 1777, from Pasquotank. Carteret, 1722, original precinct. Caswell, 1777, from Orange. Catawba, 1842, from Lincoln. Chatham, 1770, from Orange. Cherokee, 1839, from Davie. Chowan, 1722, from original precinct. Clay, 1861, from Cherokee. Cleveland, 1841, from Rutherford and Lincoln. Columbus, 1808, from Bladen and Brunswick. Craven, 1722, original precinct. Cumberland, 1754, from Bladen. Currituck, 1729, early precinct. Dare, 1870, from Hyde and Currituck. Davidson, 1822, from Rowan. Davie, 1836, from Rowan. Duplin, 1749, from New Hanover. Durham, 1881, from Orange and Wake. Edgecombe, 1733 and 1741, from Craven. Forsyth, 1848, from Stokes. Franklin, 1779, from Bute. Gaston, 1846, from Lincoln. Gates, 1779, from Hertford, Chowan and Perguimans, Graham, 1871, from Cherokee. Granville, 1746, from Edgecombe. Greene, 1791 and 1799, from Glasgow, (1791) changed to Greene (1799). Guilford, 1770, from Rowan and Orange. Halifax, 1758, from Edgecombe. Harnett, 1855, from Cumberland. Haywood, 1808, from Buncombe. Henderson, 1838, from Buncombe. Hertford, 1759, from Chowan, Bertie and Northampton. Hyde, 1722, original precinct. Iredell, 1788, from Rowan. Jackson, 1850, from Haywood and Macon. Johnston, 1746, from Craven. Jones, 1779, from Craven.

Lenoir, 1791, from Dobbs; Dobbs from Johnston, 1758.

Lincoln, 1779, from Tryon, 1779; divided into Lincoln and Rutherford.

Macon, 1828, from Haywood.

Madison, 1850, from Buncombe and Yancey.

Martin, 1774, from Halifax and Tyrrell. McDowell, 1842, from Rutherford and Burke.

Mecklenburg, 1762, from Anson.

Mitchell, 1861, from Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, McDowell and Burke.

Montgomery, 1779, from Anson. Moore, 1784, from Cumberland.

Nash, 1777, from Edgecombe.

New Hanover, 1728, original precinct.

Northampton, 1741, from Bertie. Onslow, 1734, from New Hanover.

Orange, 1752, from Granville, Johnston and Bladen.

Pamlico, 1872, from Craven and Beaufort.

Pasquotank, 1729, original precinct of Albemarle.

Pender, 1875, from New Hanover.

Perquimans, 1722, original precinct. Person, 1791, from Caswell.

Pitt, 1761, from Beaufort.

Polk, 1855, from Henderson and Rutherford.

Randolph, 1779, from Guilford.

Richmond, 1779, from Anson.

Robeson, 1786, from Bladen.

Rockingham, 1785, from Guilford.

Rowan, 1753, from Anson. Rutherford, 1779, from Tryon.

Sampson, 1784, from Duplin.

Scotland, 1899, from Richmond.

Stanly, 1841, from Montgomery.

Stokes, 1789, from Surry. Surry, 1771, from Rowan,

Swain, 1871, from Macon and Jackson.

Transylvania, 1861, from Henderson and Jackson.

Tyrrell, 1729, original precinct.

Union, 1842, from Mecklenburg and Anson.

Vance, 1881, from Granville, Franklin and Warren.

Wake, 1770, from Orange, Johnston and Cumberland,

Warren, 1779, from Bute.

Washington, 1799, from Tyrrell.

Watauga, 1849, from Ashe, Caldwell, Wilkes and Yancey.

Wayne, 1779, from Dobbs.

·Wilkes, 1777, from Surry.

Wilson, 1855, from Edgecombe, Johnston, Nash and Wayne.

Yadkin, 1850, from Surry.

Yancey, 1833, from Burke and Buncombe.

SOME ADDITIONS TO NOTES.

Bute was formed from Granville, 1764, and from part of Northampton, 1767; was abolished in 1779, being divided into Warren and Franklin.

Dobbs, from Johnston in 1758; abolished and changed into Lenor and

Glasgow, 1791. In 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed to Greene. Tryon was formed from Mecklenburg in 1768 and divided into Lincoln and Rutherford in 1779.

The following counties were erected by North Carolina, but are now part of Tennessee:

COUNTIES ORGANIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA NOW IN TENNESSEE.

Washington, November, 1777, from Wilkes and Burke. Sullivan. October, 1779, from Washington. Greene, April, 1783, from Washington. Davidson, April, 1783, from Greene. Sumner, November, 1786, from Davidson. Hawkins, November, 1786, from Sullivan. Tennessee, November, 1788, from Davidson.

ESTIMATED CENSUS OF NORTH

1675-4,000. 1701-5,000. 1707-7,000. 1715-11,000. 1729-35,000-

CENSUS OF NORTH CARO

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Alamance						
Alexander						
Alleghany						
Anson		8,146	8,831	12,534	14,095	15,07
Ashe		2,783	3,694	4,335	6,987	- 7,46
BeaufortBertie	5,462	6.242	7,203	9,850	10,969	12,22
Bertie	12,606	11,249	11,218	10,805	12,262	12,17
Bladen	5,084	7,028	5,671	7,276	7,811	8.02
Brunswick	3,071	4,110	4,778	5,480	6,516	5,26
Buncombe		5,812	9,277	10,542	16,281	10,08
Burke	8,118	9,929	11,007	13,411	17,888	15,79
Cabarrus		5,094	6,158	7,248	8,810	9,25
Caldwell						
Camden	4,033	4,191	5,347	6.347	6,733	5,66
Carteret	3,732	4,399	4,823	5,609	6,597	6,59
Carteret Caswell Catawba	10,096	8,701	11,757	13,253	15,785	14,69
Catawba						
Chatham	9, 221	11.861	12,977	12,661	15,405	16,24
Chatham						3,42
Chowan	5,011	5,132	5,297	6,464	6,697	6,69
Chowan						
Cleveland						
alumbue			3.022	3,912	4,141	3,94
Craven	10,469	10,245	12,676	13, 394	13,734	13,43
Cumberland	8,671	9,264	9,382	14,446	14,834	15,28
Craven	5,219	6,928	6,985	8,098	7,655	6,70
Dare						
Davidson					13,389	14,60
Davie						7,57
Duplin	5,662	6,796	7,863	9,744	11,291	11, 18
Ouplin				9,744		
Edgecombe	10,255	10,421	12,423	13,276	14,935	15,70
Forsyth						
Franklin	7, 559	8, 529	10,166	9,741	10,665	10,98
Paston		-,				
Tates	5,392	5, 881	5,965	6.837	7,866	8.16
Graham						
Franville	10.982	14,015	15,576	18,222	19,355	18,81
	0.000	4.218	4,867	4,533	6,413	6,59
Fuilford	7, 191	9,442	11,420	14,511	18,737	19,17
Halifax	7, 191 13,965	13,945	13,620	17,237	17,739	16,86
Jarnett			101020	21,201	211130	20,00
Haywood			2,780	4,073	4,578	4,97
Henderson			2.100	41010	4.010	5, 12
Hertford		6,701	6,052	7,712	8,537	4, 48
Hyde		4,829	6,029	4,967	6, 184	6,45
redell	4,120 5,435	8,856	10,972	13,071	14,918	15.68

CAROLINA FROM 1675 TO 1786.

1752-100.000. 1765-200.000. 1771-250.000. 1786-350.000.

LINA FROM 1790 TO 1900.

		-	-				1902.	
1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	Land Area in 1900.	Number Acres Land.	Value of Land.
11,444	11,852	11,874	14,613	18, 271	25,665	494	257,582	2,332,52
5,220	6,022	6.868	8,355	9,430	10,960	297	164,153	651,40
	3,590	3.691	5,486	6,523	7,759	223	141,314	394,28
13,489	13,664	12,428	17,994	20,027	21,870	551	325,966	1,006,58
8,777	7,956	9,573	14,437	15,628	19,581	399	258,015	845,67
13,816	14,766	13,011	17,474	21,072	26,404	819	368,406	690,82
12,851	14,310	12,950	16,399	19,176	20,538	712	382,066	1,438,76
9,767	11,995	12,831	16, 158	16,763	17,677	1,013	459,717	890.44
7,272	8.406	7,754	9,389	10,900	12,657	812	412,201	735,02
13,425	12,654	15,412	21,909	35,266	44,288	624	372,161	3, 759, 13
7,772	9.237	9,777	12,809	14,939	17,699	534	241, 154	799,3
9,747	10,546	11,954	14,964	18,142	22,456	387	210,455	1,358,37
6,317	7,497	8,476	10.291	12,298	15,694	507	312.186	1,021,07
6,049	5,343	5,361	6,274	5,667	5,474	218	108,016	330.04
6,939	8,186	9,010	9,784	10,825	11,811	538	125,884	342.8
15,269	16,215	16,081	17.825	16,028	15,028	396	261,803	734,70
8,862	10,729	10.984	14,946	18,689	22,133	408	245, 231	1,499,40
18,449	19,101	19,723	23,453	25,413	23,912	785	464.404	1,808,72
6,838	9,166	8,080	8, 182	9,976	11,860	451	295,434	1, 105,9
6,721	6,842	6,450	7,900	9,167	10,258	161	103,174	590,30
		2,461	3,316	4,197	4,532	185	203,518	328,9
10,396	12,348	12.696	16,571	20,394	25,078	485	272,337	1,920,0
5,909	8,597	8,474	14,439	17,856	21,274	937	518,478	1,152,4
14,709	16,268	20,516	19,729	20,533	24,160	685	327,986	760,1
20,610	16,369	17,035	23,836	27,321	29,249	1,008	517,590	1,483,1
7,236	7,415	5,131	6,476	6,747	6,529	273	129,254	521.5
		2,778	3,243	3,768	4.757	405	244.863	228,6
15,320	16,601	17,414	20,333	21,702	23,403	563	352,465	1,941,7
7,866	8,494	9,€20	11,096	11,621	12,115	264	164,764	1,141,5
13,514	15,784	15,542	18,773	18,690	22,405	830	448,590	1,084.8
				18,041	26,233	284	152,182	1,712.8
17,189	17,376	22,970	26, 181	24,113	26,591	515	314,206	1,738.8
11, 168	12,692	13,050	18,070	28,434	35,261	369	- 238,600	1,557,2
11,713	14.107	14,135	20,829	21,090	25,116	471	291,530	1,552,2
8,073	9.307	12,602	14,254	17,764	27,903	359	219.970	2,940,6
8,426	8,443	7,724	8,897	10,252	10,413	356	212,896	671,0
			2,335	3,313	4,343	302	309,454	490.6
21.249	23,396	24.831	31,286	24.484	23,263	504	317,603	1,543.3
6,619	7,925	8.687	10.037	10,039	12,038	258	163.194	972.2
19,754	20,056	22.736	23.585	28,052	39,074	674	392,464	2.589,5
16.589	19,442	20,408	30,300	28,908	30.793	681	404.136	2,191,0
	8,039	8.895	10.862	13.700	15,988	596	359,539	833.8
7,074	5,801	7,921	10.271	13,346	16.222	541	322,339	1,152,7
6,853	10,448	7,706	10,281	12,589	14.104	362	214.624	1,200,6
8,142	9,504	9,273	11.843	13.851	14.294	339	208,683	1,052,2
7,636	7,732	6,445	7,765	8,903	9.278	596	266,470	544.4
14,719	15,347	16,931	22,675	25,462	29,064	592	363,974	1,954.9
	5,515	6,683	7.343	9,512	11,853	494	325,787	831,1

CENSUS OF NORTH CAR

Counties.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Johnston	5,634	6,301	6,867	9,607	10,938	10,599
Jones	4,822	4,339	4,968	5,216	5,608	4,945
Lenoir		4,005	5,572	6,799	7,723	7,608
Lincoln	9,224	12,660	16,359	18, 147	22,455 5,333	25,160 4,869
Madison	6,080	5,629	5,987	6,320	8,539	7,63
McDowell Mecklenburg Mitchell	11,395	10,439	14,272	16,895	20,073	18,27
Montgomery	4,725	7,677	8,430	8,693	10,919	10,780
Moore	3,770	4,767	6,367	7,128	7,745	7,988
Nash	7,393	6,975	7,268	8,185	8,490	9,047
New Hanover	6,831	7,060	11.465	10,866	10,959	13, 312
Northampton	9,981	12,353	13,082	13,242	13,391	13,369
Onslow	5,387	5,623	6,669	7,016	7,814	7,52
Orange	12,216	16,362	20,135	23, 492	23,908	24,35
Pamlico	12,210	201002	201100	50, 102	201000	24100
Pasquotank	5,497	5,379	7,674	8,008	8,641	8,514
Perquimans	5,440	5,708	6.052	6,857	7,419	7,346
Person	8,275	6,402 9,084	6.642 9,169	9,029	10.027 12,093	9,79
Polk		3,00%	3,103	10,001	12,000	11,00
Randolph	7,276	9,234	10,112	11,331	12,406	12,87
Richmond	5,055	5,623	6,695	7,537	9,396	8,90
Robeson	5,326	6,839	7,528	8,204	9,433	10,37
Rockingham	6,187	8,277	10,316	11,474	12,935	13,44
Rowan	15,828	20,060	21,543	26,009	20.786	12, 10
Rutherford	7,808	10,753	13,202	15,351	17,557	19,20
Sampson	6,065	6,719	6,620	8,908	11,634	12, 15
Scotland						
Stanly						
Stokes	3,528	11.026	11,645	14.033	16,196	16.26
SurrySwain	7, 191	9,505	10.366	12,320	14,504	15,07
Transylvania						
Tyrrell Union		3,395	3,364	4.319	4,732	4,65
Vance						
Wake		13,437	17,086	20,102	20,398	21, 11
Warren	9,397	11,284	11,004	11,158	11,877	12.91
Washington Watauga		2,422	3,464	3,986	4,552	4,52
Wayne	6,133	6,772	8,687	9,040	10,331	10,89
Wilkes	8, 143	7,247	9,054	9,967	11,968	12,57
Wilson						
Yancey						5,96
Total	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,40

The first accurate census of North Carolina was made by the Federal Government in best information at hand. Suggestions and criticism is invited from those who have

OLINA-CONTINUED.

		1860. 1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	Land Area in 1900.	1902.		
1850.	1860.						Number Acres Land.	Value of Land.	
13.726	15,656	16,897	23,461	27, 239	32,250	688	475,616 \$	1,892,68	
5,038	5,730	5,002	7, 491	7,403	8,226	403	219,359	694,80	
7,828	10,220	10, 434	15,344	14,879	18,639	436	246,908	922, 86	
7,746	8,195	9,573	11,061	12,586	15, 498	296	174,295	1.182,89	
6,389	6,004	6,615	8,064	10,102	12,104	531	278,067	672,49	
	5,908	8, 192	12,810	17,805	20,644	431	268,253	896,42	
8,307	10, 195	9,647	13,140	15,221	15,383	438	299,866	1,021,93	
6,246	7,120	7,592	9,836	10,939	12,567	437	348, 396	522.69	
13,914	17,374	24,299	34,175	42,673	55, 268	590	316,981	3,172.3	
		4.705	9,435	72,807	15,221	362	216,671	546.60	
6,872	7,649	7,487	9,374	11,239	14,197	489	306,543	831,8	
9.342	11,427	12,040	16,821	20,479	23,622	798	486,232	1,364,5	
10,657	11.687	11.077	17.731	20,707	25, 478	584	328, 130	2.046.3	
17,668	21,715	27.978	21,376	24.026	25,785	199	77,207	690, 0	
13,335	13.372	14.749	20,032	21,242	21,150	523	326,628	1,587.49	
8,283	8,856	7.569	9,829	10.303	11,940		290,328	841,1	
17,055	16.947	17,507	23,698	14,948	14,690	386	230, 102	1,200.0	
0.050	0.040		6,323	7.146	8,045		162,963	456.0	
8,950	8,940	8, 131	10,369	10.748 12,514	13,660 13,381	231 883	138,460 359,570	689,86 828,8	
7,332	7,238	7,945	12,468 9,466	9,293	10.091	251	138,830	670,8	
10, 781	11,221	11,170	13,719	15, 151	16,685	386	239, 286	1,018,2	
13,397	16,080	17,276	21,794	25,519	30,889	644	347,869	1,709.5	
10,001	4,043	4.319	5,062	5,902	7,004		139.924	654.8	
15,832	16,793	17,551	20,836	25, 195	28,232	795	476,303	2,394.9	
9,818	11,009	12,882	18,245	23,948	15,855		262,154	1,035,7	
12,826	15.489	16,262	23,380	31,483	40,371			2,569.8	
14,495	16,746	15,708	21,744	25,363	33,163	573	338,177	2,237,8	
13,870	14,589	16,810	19,965	24,123	31.066	483	314,883	1,946,7	
13,550	11.573	13,121	15,198	18,770	25,101	547	327,533	1,741 2	
14,585	16,624	16,436	22,894	25,096	26,380	921	529.035	1,183.6	
					12,553	387	154,172	833,0	
6,922	7.801	8,315	10,505	12, 136	15.220			1,259,3	
9.206	10,402	11.208	15, 353	17,199	19,866			1, 146, 4	
18,443	10,380	11,252	15,302	19,281	25,515		322,061	1,296,8	
			3,784	6,577	8,401			673,4	
		3,536	5,340	5.881	6,620		241,269	744.7	
5,133	4,944	4,173	4.545	4,225	4,980			337.6	
10,051	11,202	12, 217	18,056	21,259	27,150			1.511.1	
04 000	00 007	05 619	47 000	17.581	16,684			1,294.8	
24,888	28,627	35.617	47,939	49,207	54.626			3,788.0	
13,912	15.726	17.768	22,619	19,360	19, 151			1,149,1	
5,664	6.357	6,516	8,928	10,200	10,608			524.0	
3,400 13,486	4,957 14,905	5, 287 18, 144	8,160 24,951	10,611 26,100	13,417 31,356			849.4	
12,099	14.749	15,539	19,181	22,675	26,872			1,906,3	
12,099	9,720	12,258	16,064	18,644	23,596			1.452.5	
,	10,714	10,697	12,420	13,790	14,083			968.2	
				10.190	14,000	004	6141601	20042	
8,204	8.655	5,909	7.694	9,490	11,464	302	161.144	340,6	

^{1790.} The figures given for population before that time are merely estimates made from studied this question.

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